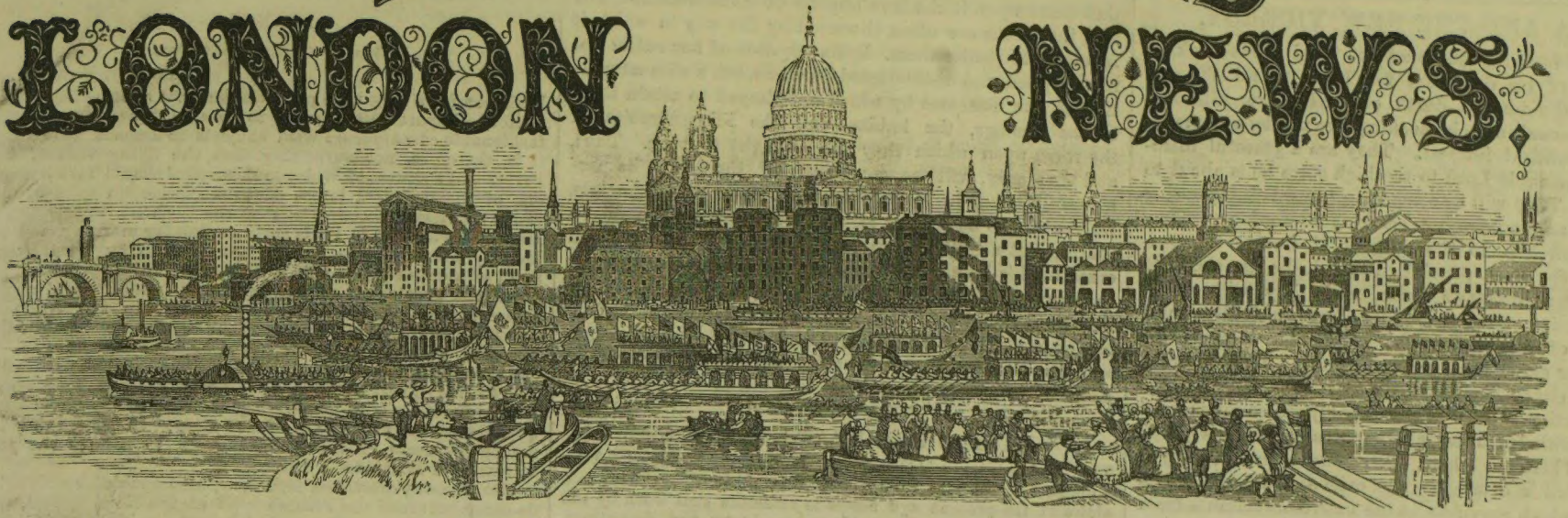


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"FASHION REPEATS HERSELF:" A PICTURE IN THE OLD HALL.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

INDIA AND THE NEW VICEROY.

The farewell festivities in honour of Lord Northbrook, in anticipation of his departure for India to fill the post vacated by the tragical death of Earl Mayo, although primarily personal in their meaning, are not by any means devoid of political interest. They are a graceful introduction of the noble Lord to the high office he is about to administer. They will do something towards invigorating his courage and confirming his best resolutions. They will commend him to the respect, if not to the confidence, of the vast population which he is about to govern in her Majesty's name, and they will aid in exciting and increasing that sense of responsibility which the people of England ought to cherish towards the people of her great Eastern Dependency. That interest, we fear, is neither general nor deep. Doubtless there is a fair proportion of men in this country whose commercial connection with India keeps them alive to what is going on there. There are others, again, whose philanthropy is actively busied in combating the evils and promoting the advantages which may flow to the native inhabitants from the action of the Indian Government. But it were useless to deny that, as a whole, the British public take no more than an intermittent and languid interest in the affairs of the peninsula. It is, therefore, matter for congratulation when the sensibility of those ties which bind the two countries together is quickened by events which owe little of their importance, if any, to the presence or the prospect of political calamities.

Of Lord Northbrook's fitness for the post to which he has been appointed there is no ground for reasonable doubt. Those who know him most intimately are ready to testify most unhesitatingly in his favour. His personal character is unimpeachable. The tendencies of his mind and heart have been such as to commend him to public esteem. There are few men qualified to judge who would not recognise in him the essential elements of successful statesmanship. The sphere in which he has moved hitherto has not been the highest; but in the different subordinate offices which he has filled he has discharged the duties attaching to them with singular ability, industry, and efficiency. His lengthened service under the Board of Control has made him familiar with most of the details of Indian Administration, and as Under-Secretary at the War Office he has learned how best to dispose of that comparative handful of forces by which the millions of India, comprising not a few varieties of race, may be held in subjection to the authority of law. The knowledge which he has acquired in these departments will doubtless be found most useful to him in his capacity of Governor-General. But we think he has given evidence of possessing that highest qualification for wise and beneficial rule in India, without which all secondary ones would be insufficient—namely, a clear perception and appreciation of the purpose for which the almost despotic powers with which he is vested should be exercised, and also the laudable ambition of so wielding them as, if possible, to achieve that purpose.

It is only since the Sepoy Mutiny that the English public has cordially recognised the doctrine that India is to be ruled for the sake of India. Till then, the general feeling was that we held that magnificent dominion chiefly with a view to subserve our own well-being. It needed, perhaps, all the violence of that military revolt to shake us clear of our selfish aims. The theory which now commends itself to all thoughtful minds, whatever may be the amount of truth that lies at its foundation, is, at any rate, a noble and beneficent one. We retain our hold upon India as a duty we owe to the populations of India. We cannot withdraw ourselves from the position we have reached, often, it must be confessed, by means that will not bear the test of sober reflection, without exposing the multitudinous races of that Empire to intestine feuds and internecine wars, which it is impossible to contemplate without horror. Since, therefore, by our own previous career, we have rendered our stay in India imperative, it is gratifying to know that this nation has accepted the necessity as a Providential trust for the benefit of the people over whom our sway extends. It was in this spirit that her Majesty, under the advice of Parliament, assumed the sovereignty of that vast Empire, and annexed it to her dominions. It was in this spirit that the people of the United Kingdom solemnly ratified that legislative arrangement.

Since that time we honestly believe that the general aim of those who have represented her Majesty in India has been to benefit and elevate, by means of a paternal despotism, all classes of the native population, and to develop, for their advantage rather than our own, the inexhaustible resources of that part of the world. Many mistakes may have been committed. Too much hurry may have characterised the most promising and generous attempts of successive Viceroys. It cannot be doubted, however, that the effect of British rule for some years past has been, very largely to increase the material prosperity of the Indian people. Whether the native races have been conciliated by the course we have pursued can only be spoken to in tones of hesitation. Lord Northbrook has publicly proclaimed his conviction that Eastern civilisation differs essentially from Western, and that there is danger of being carried away by ideas of what may be right, and politic, and wise in this country when one is brought to deal with a country and people of different sentiments, different religion, different education, and different mode of thought to ourselves. A declaration like

that bears upon it the true impress of statesmanship. The best intentions are often thwarted by the way in which it is sought to realise them. India requires of her rulers not merely good and disinterested purposes, but a wise adaptation of the measures by which it is hoped to attain them to the feelings, the habits, and the idiosyncracies of the races upon which they are brought to bear. Thus, and thus only, will the confidence of the people be permanently secured. Governing them upon this principle, we venture to augur for Lord Northbrook not merely a useful, but a brilliant, career. When the period shall come for his laying down the august authority which has been committed to him by the Queen, we earnestly hope that he may be able to point to his administration as having conciliated the goodwill and trust of millions, as well as contributed to the solid welfare of our Eastern Empire.

"FASHION REPEATS HERSELF."

This little sentence is the remark that might be suggested by a chance comparison of any particulars in which the female attire of the present age seems to resemble that worn by the great-grandmothers of our blooming sisters and daughters. We have lately heard much of "the Dolly Varden," and it is unnecessary, one would hope, to remind the young people who favour the wearing of that piece of apparel that Dolly Varden was a pretty girl at the time of the Gordon Riots in London, and that those Gordon Riots took place in the year 1780. But the more important portions of a lady's dress at that period will be found upon examination to have had a reasonable apparent fitness for the use of matrons and damsels whose movements were studiously grave and gentle. They were not all "Dolly Vardens;" some of them, as we see in Gainsborough's pictures, even had their hair powdered, but were otherwise charming. We meet them in the novels of Miss Burney and Miss Austen. The old Engraving, reproduced a fortnight ago in this Journal, which shows King George III. and his family walking up the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral to attend the Thanksgiving Service of 1789, proves a considerable difference, at least, in the outward fashions of women belonging to the Court and nobility.

Still, there is some plausibility in the notion of recurrent cycles of taste in dressmaking and millinery, which may perhaps be defined, with tolerable correctness, by taking an observation of more extended periods—going back, for instance, to the hooped petticoat of Queen Anne's and George I.'s time for the prototype of that majestic *crinoline* which has so recently collapsed. But we have no ambition to dogmatise upon the historical philosophy of this delicate subject. Let the reader who is inclined to such observations take up a volume of the *Tatler* or the *Spectator*, and consult Mr. Joseph Addison or Sir Richard Steele. If a witness nearer the period of Dolly Varden's existence be called for, there is pleasant Oliver Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." That respectable Chinaman, Lien Chi Altangi, while sojourning in England, has a mind to tell his distant correspondent, Hingpo, of the long trailing garments with which he sees the ladies daily sweeping the public walks. Nothing, he says, can be better calculated to increase the price of silk.

"But, to confess a truth," says Lien Chi Altangi, "I was afraid to begin the description lest the sex should undergo some new revolution before it was finished, and my picture should thus become old before it could well be said to have ever been new. To-day, they are lifted upon stilts; to-morrow, they lower their heels, and raise their heads; their clothes at one time are bloated out with whalebone; at present they have laid their hoops aside, and are become as slim as mermaids."

For, as the same writer observes in another place, "Our ladies seem to have no other standard for grace but the run of the town. If fashion gives the word, every distinction of beauty, complexion, or stature ceases. Sweeping trains, Prussian bonnets, and trollopees, as like each other as if cut from the same piece, level all to one standard. The Mall, the gardens, and the playhouses are filled with ladies in uniform. Not only those of every shape and complexion, but of every age too, are possessed of this unaccountable passion for dressing in the same manner. A woman of sixty masked might easily pass for her granddaughter."

"A few days ago I walked behind a damsel tossed out in all the gaiety of fifteen. Her dress was loose, unstudied, and seemed the result of conscious beauty. I called up all my poetry on the occasion, and fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every fold of her white negligée. I had prepared my imagination for an angel's face, but what was my mortification to find that the imaginary goddess was no other than my cousin Hannah, four years older than myself, and I shall be sixty-two the 12th of next November! Her gown was of cambric, cut short before to discover a high-heeled shoe, which was buckled almost at the toe. Her cap, if cap it might be called, that cap was none, consisted of a few bits of cambric and flowers of painted paper, stuck on one side of her head. She had not put on this finery for nothing, but was at that time sallying out to the Park, when I had overtaken her. Perceiving, however, that I had on my best wig, she offered, if I would squire her there, to send home the footman. Though I trembled for our reception in public, yet I could not with any civility refuse; so, to be as gallant as possible, I took her hand in my arm and we marched on together. When we made our entry at the Park, two antiquated figures, so polite and so tender as we seemed to be, soon attracted the eyes of the company. As we made our way among crowds, who were out to show their finery as well as we, some could not forbear smiling, and the vulgar burst out into a horse-laugh, at our grotesque figures. Cousin Hannah, who was perfectly conscious of the rectitude of her own appearance, attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine, while I as cordially placed the whole to her account. Thus, from being two of the best-natured creatures alive, before we got half way up the Mall we both began to grow peevish." It was a great relief to this honest fellow, in short, on meeting his cousin's acquaintance, Miss Mazzard, "in the monstrous Prussian bonnet," to get rid of his charge for the day. He put both the ladies into a hackney-coach at the gate of St. James's, and then freely went his own way. Goldsmith died in 1774, but human nature has not been radically changed. What revolutions we should have, if they sat in Parliament and ruled the British Empire!

The Liverpool School Board, on Monday, resolved to appoint two female visitors to see to the attendance of children at school. The difference between the Birmingham town council and the school board of that borough has been adjusted by the latter body undertaking that no part of the £4000 required for educational purpose should be applied to payments in aid of denominational schools. On this understanding the council have granted the money.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 14.

Paris has for a long time past felt the want of some illustrious visitor to impart a little gaiety to its aspect, and provide the fashionable *chroniqueurs* with subjects to descant upon; and it is, therefore, not surprising that the flying visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the capital should have become one of the principal topics of conversation, in spite of the grave political preoccupations of the moment. Their Royal Highnesses arrived in Paris early on Sunday morning, and on Monday afternoon the Prince, accompanied by Lord Lyons and two aides-de-camp, paid a visit to M. Thiers at Versailles. Upon the conclusion of the interview, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, he repaired to the National Assembly, and assisted—in the tribune of the President of the Republic, where he was soon joined by the Duc d'Aumale—at one of the most tumultuous sittings that have yet been held. The Prince retired with his suite about half an hour afterwards, doubtless with no very high opinion of the deliberative qualities of the French Legislative Body. In the evening he and the Princess visited the Vaudeville, to witness the performance of M. Sardou's "Rabagas."

On Tuesday afternoon M. Thiers, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, returned the Prince's visit at the Hôtel Bristol, and the same evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duc d'Aumale, were present at the first representation of "Paris chez soi"—a new comedy by Edmond Gondinet—at the Gymnase Theatre. According to the indiscreet reporters of the Parisian press, the Prince declared himself far better pleased with the performances at the Vaudeville and Gymnase Theatres than the one he had previously assisted at in the Theatre of Versailles.

The debate on the International Association has been resumed in the National Assembly—M. Dupeyre, a prominent member of the Right, having made an energetic speech against the society, which he called upon the Government to repress by vigorous measures. By way of reply to him, M. Bertauld, a distinguished jurisconsult, inveighed against the legality of the proposed measures respecting the association, and Count Joubert and M. Henri Martin, having expressed their views, the debate was then adjourned. M. Jean Brunet's singular project for erecting a temple on the heights of the Trocadéro, in token of the national repentance, subsequently came before the Assembly, and the author called upon his colleagues to approve his proposition in a continuously applauded speech, wherein he vigorously attacked Trochu and Gambetta, who, he declared, had ruined France. Vain applause, however, was his sole reward, his proposition being negatived by a considerable majority.

Saturday's sitting was more than usually interesting, as it was taken up with an animated debate upon the late resignation of M. Pouyer-Quertier. M. de Guiraud formally called upon the Government to explain this resignation, and caused considerable agitation and tumult by a somewhat discursive speech, in which he attacked the policy of M. Thiers. M. Pouyer-Quertier next ascended the tribune, and, after contrasting the impoverished state of the treasury when he assumed office with its present healthful condition after meeting its engagements of every character, explained that he had resigned on account of a difference of opinion in the Ministry with regard to M. Janvier de la Motte, who, he believed, had never misappropriated a sou of public money. MM. Casimir Perier and Dufaure spoke respectively on behalf of the Government; and M. Gambetta having protested against a charge which M. Pouyer-Quertier had brought against the Government of National Defence of having misappropriated public funds, the order of the day was adopted, and the sitting terminated.

Monday's sitting—the one at which the Prince of Wales assisted—was more than ordinarily tumultuous. It was devoted to the discussion of General Ducrot's proposition empowering the Government to take proceedings against MM. P. Lefranc and Rouvier, members of the Assembly, for certain newspaper articles of which they were the avowed authors. General Changarnier asked the Assembly to accord what he termed "*l'amnistie du dédain*" to the members in question, and, after a long and agitated debate, this proposal was voted amid the protestations of the Radical Left, which retired en masse from the Assembly. At Tuesday's sitting the Radicals reiterated their protestations, and another stormy discussion ensued, in the course of which the President took the grave course of covering himself preparatory to suspending the sitting. Upon reuniting the Assembly proceeded to discuss the first article of the new law against the International Association, but adjourned without coming to a division on the subject.

Another exciting Communist trial has commenced at Versailles before the Sixth Court-Martial, presided over by Colonel Laporte. This is none other than the so-called "affair of the rue Haxo," one of the most wholesale butcheries of which the Commune was guilty. On May 20, 1871, forty-seven of the hostages confined at La Roquette, comprising thirty-five gendarmes, ten Gardes de Paris, ten priests, and two civilians, were conducted to the rue Haxo, where they were slaughtered pell-mell, in presence of François, the director of the prison of La Roquette. One of the victims was pierced with no less than sixty-seven wounds, and the dead bodies were indignantly trampled on by three officers, a couple of federal guards, and a woman. There are twenty-three accused on this trial, among whom is François himself; but the majority appear to be youths in their teens.

There have recently been several important art-sales in Paris. The most recent, that of the famous Pereire Gallery, has created quite a sensation in the artistic and financial world. It will be recollected that the celebrated bankers were all but ruined by the failure of that pet child of the Empire, the Crédit Mobilier. Their gallery was composed of 182 pictures, of the French, Spanish, Italian, German, Flemish, and Dutch schools, and its sale has produced over £68,000.

SPAIN.

There is great political excitement in Madrid. Accounts from different sources represent King Amadeus as preparing resolutely to defend his throne. Marshal Serrano, ex-Regent, addressed a great meeting at Madrid, yesterday week, in defence of the King. The Marshal said that over the corpse of Prim he had sworn to save the dynasty, and he had not failed, nor would he fail, in the fulfilment of his oath. The meeting was eminently loyal in its tone. On Saturday night there was a meeting of 4000 electors of the Ministerial and Constitutional party. The meeting supported the Constitution of 1869, with the dynasty of King Amadeus, and the integrity of the territory. An electoral committee was appointed, and the meeting separated. A manifesto has been issued at Madrid in the name of the Carlists, which states that the Duke of Madrid advises all his adherents to vote at the coming elections. Senor Sagasta has issued a circular to the Governors of the provinces, urging them to respect the law in the coming elections, and cause it to be respected by the Opposition.

The Government has issued a decree authorising Senor Ortega to lay a submarine cable between Spain and England, starting from Bidassoa. It is to be ready for use in two years.

ITALY.

According to a special telegram to the *Daily News*, arrangements have been completed for the departure of the Pope from Rome on April 12. Where he is going is not said, but it is stated that he goes contrary to the advice of Antonelli. Telegrams of a later date say that the rumoured preparations for the departure of his Holiness are denied. At a public audience, on Sunday, the Pope said the misfortunes of the Church dated from 1848, when he refused to become President of Federal Italy. He added that the co-existence of two Powers in Rome is impossible, but he hopes for the re-establishment of tranquillity.

A great review of troops at Rome by King Victor Emmanuel, in presence of the King of Denmark, Count Moltke, and other distinguished foreign visitors, is promised for some day in the present month.

A despatch has been received from Pisa, announcing the death of Joseph Mazzini—a strange commentary upon news given by a Swiss newspaper that he was preparing an insurrectionary invasion of Italy. He was taken ill an hour after the midnight of Saturday, and breathed his last an hour after midday on Sunday. An old friend, Mrs. Nathan, was with him during the whole of his short illness. He had for some time past been only the shadow of his former self. He was the son of a physician, and, according to most accounts, was born at Genoa on June 28, 1808. He was designed for the profession of law, and his training was legal. As he grew up, Genoa had become the school of a new Italian Liberalism, and the boy Mazzini became its chief professor. His propagandist efforts were at first literary, consisting of writings in the *Indicator* at Genoa, and the *Autologia* at Florence. The success of the War of Independence in Greece gave a more active turn to Mazzini's ideas. His life may be said to have been devoted to the cause he had so much at heart—the regeneration and the unity of Italy. The greater part of his life was passed in exile. He had left this country last year in order to edit, from the borders of Italy, a newspaper to be issued in Rome, to be called *The Rome of the People*. The first number of the new paper appeared on Feb. 9, 1871, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849. Mazzini was a copious writer, the list of his works filling nearly ten pages of the catalogue of the British Museum. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution expressing its great regret at the death of Mazzini. The President eulogised him as a writer, a great patriot, and an ardent promoter of the unity and independence of Italy, and said he was happy to think that Mazzini had not passed away until he had witnessed the completion of Italian unity, and that he had died on Italian soil.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber, by 37 votes against 34, has adopted a bill rescinding the prohibition against working men's coalitions, but inflicting penalties upon any attempt to prevent men from accepting work. The debate lasted four days.

SWITZERLAND.

The revision of the Constitution being completed, the vote of the people upon the changes made is to be taken on May 12. With reference to the report of a Mazzinian conspiracy for the invasion of Italy, it is stated that the Swiss Federal Council has sent an agent to watch the movements of the Italian revolutionists in the canton of Ticino.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has carried the Schools Inspection Bill in the Prussian House of Lords by a larger majority than had been expected. After a sharp debate and several divisions, the whole bill, as sent up by the Chamber of Deputies, was adopted by 125 votes against 76. Prince Bismarck has quitted Berlin to visit his Lauenburg estates, the Schools Inspection Bill having been published, as sanctioned by the Emperor, before his departure.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* confirms his statement that the Archbishop of Posen has been appointed Primate of all Poland.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Last Saturday the Vienna Chamber of Deputies passed the Finance Bill and Budget for 1872, which fix the income at £35,350,000, and the expenditure at the same.

AMERICA.

The answer of the United States Government to Lord Granville's Note, relative to the indirect claims, had not been received by our Government—or, if received, it had not been published—at the time of going to press with our early edition. The *New York Times* considers it perfectly safe to say that the reply is not one likely to occasion war. It is said to be not only pacific in tone, but to suggest a way of escape by which the British Government can get out of its present unpleasant dilemma. The *New York Times* further states that it is confidently anticipated the reply will have a mollifying influence upon public opinion in England, though, at the same time, it admits that the American Government has in no way receded from the position it has assumed from the first.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been making a speech in Baltimore, as president of the Peace Society of America. The ex-Minister is reported to have taken strong ground in opposition to the claim for consequential damages.

A novel proposition to settle the difficulty arising out of the indirect claims was submitted to the House of Representatives on Feb. 27. Mr. Townsend, a Democratic member from New York, asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution on the subject of consequential damage, submitting the question for final arbitrament to that distinguished statesman and philanthropist John Bright, of England. Several members objected, and the proposition fell through.

In the Special Committee of the Senate to investigate the sale of Government arms to France the Administration has a majority of six Republicans against a single Democrat.

New Hampshire State elections have been carried by the Republicans, who have won a majority in the Legislature, and elected Mr. Shaw as Governor by a majority of 1500 votes. This being the first State election in the present year, the result was looked forward to with unusual interest. Last year the Democratic candidate was returned.

We learn through the cable that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Gould party, the Erie Railway board of directors has been reorganised, and General Dix has been elected president. The new board, it is stated, are known to be in favour of justice being done to the English shareholders.

On Wednesday, the New York Senate passed the third reading of the bill repealing the Erie Classification Act. The bill empowers the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Comptroller to appoint inspectors by election, and require the directors to be citizens—residents in the United States.

INDIA.

Lady Mayo is on her way to England. She left Bombay in the Glasgow on Monday. Indian papers give full details of the assassination and funeral of Lord Mayo.

It is announced from Calcutta that several deaths from cholera occurred among the troops of the Looshaï expedition.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, April 4.

The Russian fleet sailed on Monday from Havannah for Rio de Janeiro.

The Comte de Chambord, instead of going to Amsterdam, has left Breda for Cologne.

The forts about to be constructed round Strasburg are twelve in number, all to be connected together by a railway.

M. W. H. Bullock, who acted as the Commissioner of the French Peasant Relief Fund, instituted by the *Daily News* during the war between France and Germany, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

A supplementary estimate presented to Parliament on Tuesday gives the expenses of the High Commissioners at Washington, and the cost of the presentation of the British case at Geneva, as jointly amounting to £23,000.

China and Japan—the two old exclusionist empires—at the close of last year entered into a treaty of friendship, the text of which has been published in the official journal at St. Petersburg.

The Turkish Government has decided on law proceedings against Osman Pacha, Governor of the Province of Serojevo for a deficit in the State funds of 17 millions of piasters. It is announced from Constantinople that a loan of eight millions of francs has been concluded by the Turkish Government with the Austro-Ottoman Bank.

The town of Schemakher, in the Caucasus, was almost entirely destroyed by the recent earthquake. The number of persons killed was 137, and the destruction of property was large. The earthquake extended over a large district, and at Matrassy, a small town twelve versts distant from Schemakher eighty houses were thrown down.

In the great gale of October, 1867, the West India and Pacific Company's steamer Columbia foundered at the Island of St. Thomas. We now learn that she has been raised, and that the damage she has sustained is so slight that it can be repaired for a few thousand dollars. It is stated that the addresses on the cargo are still legible.

On April 1 next and thenceforward the postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to Bermuda, when conveyed by packet via Halifax, will be reduced to 6d. per half-ounce, provided the postage be paid in advance. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters will be liable on their delivery to an additional charge of 6d. over and above the postage.

The death of Prince Paul Gagarine, on the 4th inst., at St. Petersburg, is announced by the journals of that capital. The Prince was President of the Council of Ministers, and had for a long period served the Emperor of Russia in various high official positions. The decease of the Duke de Santa Cruz, a Grandee of Spain, formerly Marshal and Grand Master of the Court under the late dynasty, is announced by the *Tiempo* of Madrid. Count Leon de Montesquieu Fezenzac, father-in-law to Prince de Caraman Chimay, died in Paris on the 5th inst.

SIR JOHN GILBERT.

We some time back announced that the Queen had expressed her gracious intention to confer the honour of knighthood on the distinguished artist John Gilbert. The actual formality of the investiture was, however, delayed; but we understand it is to be gone through about the time we go to press with the earliest portion of this Number. Consequently, before this reaches the reader's eye we shall, in all probability, have the Royal warrant for the heading to this biographical sketch. In this instance, if formerly it was not always so, the title bestowed has a special significance and justification. It was given on the election of the then Mr. Gilbert to the presidency of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, in succession to Mr. Frederick Tayler, on his resignation; and it was understood as not only conferring well-earned distinction on an individual, but also as at the same time showing the Royal recognition of a very important branch of art in this country. If the presidents of the Royal Academy (consisting chiefly of oil-painters), from Reynolds down to the present day, have been dubbed Knights as by prescriptive right, why should not the same honours be conferred on the president of a society which most ably represents water-colour painting—an art so peculiarly English, the native professors of which have so few foreign rivals, which is so extensively practised, which virtually has sprung into being, and has grown to ripe maturity since the foundation of the Academy, and while our practice in oil has made little progress, if it has not essentially retrograded?

There are scant materials of the ordinary sort for a memoir of John Gilbert—as, from habit, we must still familiarly call him. A life spent in the studio can furnish few incidents for narration. In this, as in most instances, the artist's works form his best biography; into them he has thrown an energy, an indomitable perseverance and industry, and a fertility of resource which, otherwise directed, would have qualified a warrior or statesman for high achievements. Some few particulars we are, nevertheless, able to supply. The artist was born at Blackheath, in Kent, not far from where he now resides, in 1817. It is a remarkable fact, and should be borne in mind in our estimate of his success, that he was intended by his friends for a mercantile life, and never had any regular artistic education or training, having only received a few lessons—principally, we believe, in colour—from Lance, the painter of still life. Despite this initial disadvantage, the almost self-taught student exhibited a picture when only nineteen years of age, and it is interesting to know that this first picture was in water colours. The subject shows the early bent of his mind to historical illustration, being “The Arrest of Lord Hastings at the Council Board in the Tower by the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester.” It was exhibited at the Suffolk-street Gallery; while an oil-picture which he sent, the same year (1836), to the Royal Academy, Somerset House, was refused. The first oil-picture he exhibited, “The Coronation of Inez de Castro,” appeared at Suffolk-street the following year.

The same year some pen-and-ink drawings by young Gilbert (then, be it remembered, only twenty years of age) were shown by the late Mr. Sheepshanks to Mulready, who exclaimed, “Why does he not draw on wood for the engravers for book illustrations?” The special power in this direction thus early manifested was soon developed. The next year he made a set of drawings on wood which were engraved and published in a child's book of, we believe, “Nursery Rhymes.” Thenceforward for about thirty years John Gilbert was chiefly engaged as a designer and illustrator for engravers on wood; and the invention, power, fecundity, and facility he displayed in this department are simply marvellous. He is the universally acknowledged prince of designers and illustrators on wood. Calculations have been made as to the thousands of

designs which Gustave Doré has thrown off; but the number must have been vastly exceeded by John Gilbert. Stories are often told of his wonderful rapidity—as, for example, his having dashed in an elaborate subject on a large block while a messenger waited an hour or so. By his illustrations of various kinds he must be known to many hundreds of thousands who have never seen any of his paintings. He has been justly compared to Rubens, and some of his large oil-pictures prove that the facility of design displayed by him on wood would have sufficed, under other conditions and in a different age, to produce a great decorative or mural painter. It would be impossible within our limits to particularise the extent of his labours on wood. The difficulty would be to say what he has not done. He has illustrated books of literally all kinds—notably most of the English poets, including the splendid edition of Shakspeare published by Routledge; as also Longfellow, and numerous American books; besides innumerable journals and periodicals. His influence developed an eminently daring, suggestive, picturesque, and playful style of wood-engraving quite novel in the history of the art, which commends itself by its admirable appropriateness to the nature of the material and the method of printing.

It would be no less great an omission in any memoir of the artist, than it would be false delicacy or injustice as regards ourselves, not to gratefully acknowledge the long and advantageous connection of Sir John Gilbert with this Journal. That connection was very nearly co-extensive with Sir John's practice as a designer on wood; and we may be pardoned for saying that it is gratifying to us to know that the eminent artist refers to his association with us, and to his friendship with the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, the founder of this first illustrated newspaper, as recollections always pleasant to him. It was John Gilbert who thirty years ago made drawings for the very first Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and drawings for the same Paper were among the last which he executed before discontinuing this branch of his art. Our subscribers of longest standing will best remember the various phases of felicitous and rich design through which the artist passed in the almost weekly embellishment of our pages.

Throughout his career, however, Sir John painted more or less, both in oil and water colours, his practice in the latter medium being principally during the last twenty years. A favourite place of exhibition with him was the British Institution; but he also contributed, not unfrequently, to the Royal Academy, and occasionally to the Gallery of the Society of British Artists. Between the years 1839 and 1846 he appears to have painted, or at least exhibited, comparatively little. In 1847 the artist contributed to the British Institution “Anne of Austria Showing the Young King to the Rioters—Fronde Riots;” and he appeared as a painter regularly before the public in succeeding years, in a hundred historical or literary illustrations (especially from Shakspeare and “Don Quixote”), cavalry charges, tournaments, battle-fields, processions, &c. In 1852 John Gilbert was elected an associate of the Old Water-Colour Society, and next year full member. A few months back he was elected President of that society, as already stated; and still more recently he has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. He is an honorary member of the Belgian Royal Society of Water-Colour Painters; a member of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters.

It would far exceed our limits to give a list of the pictures and drawings which this most prolific of all English artists has annually exhibited. We may, however, simply to refresh the reader's memory, give the titles of some of his principal works. It is hard to make a selection; but the following were much noticed at the time of exhibition:—Oil pictures—“Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho Panza,” “The Education of Gil Blas,” “Scene from ‘Tristram Shandy,’” “Othello Before the Senate,” “The Murder of Thomas à Becket,” “The Plays of Shakspeare” (the principal characters grouped), “Battle of Naseby,” “A Drawingroom at St. James's,” “A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry,” “Rubens and Teniers,” “The Studio of Rembrandt,” “Wolsey and Buckingham,” “March of Troops—Baggage Waggons,” “Rembrandt Painting a Portrait,” and “Convocation of Clergy” (in the Academy last year). Water-colour drawings—“The Queen inspecting the Wounded Coldstream Guards After the Return from the Russian Campaign,” “The Rhine Wine—a Party of German Students,” “The Morning of the Battle of Agincourt,” “The Battle of the Boyne,” “Trial Scene—‘Merchant of Venice,’” “Cromwell in Battle,” “The Battle of Agincourt,” “A Venetian Council,” “The Marriage of Catherine and Petruccio,” “An Incident in the Siege of Calais,” “Lear and Cordelia,” “The Burial of Ophelia,” “The Arrest of Guido Fawkes,” “The Trial of Queen Katherine—Henry VIII.,” “The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans.”

Sir John Gilbert's works come before us so frequently for review that to offer any general criticism on them would be supererogatory. We can hardly in justice, conclude, however, without saying that he is much more than the gifted draughtsman and skilful illustrator which we have more especially described. In painting, both in oil and water colours, he takes rank as a first-rate colourist and executant. His colouring is quite as rich and fine, and his handling as brilliant in its frank conventionality, as his arrangement is picturesque, and his invention inexhaustible.

The portrait of Sir John Gilbert is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

The Rupert iron-clad turret-ship, designed especially as a ram by the late Chief Constructor, Mr. S. J. Reed, was undocked, on Tuesday, at Chatham, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. She was named by the Countess of Darnley. The peculiarity of this vessel is that the armour is brought down under water to support the ram-bow, and that the sides of the hull are carried up above armour belt to form habitable above water-line cabins for the officers and crew, giving, at the same time, a higher freeboard sufficient to make the vessel fit for seagoing service.—The Fidget, one of the squadron of unarmoured gun-vessels building at Chatham, was likewise launched from the same dock.

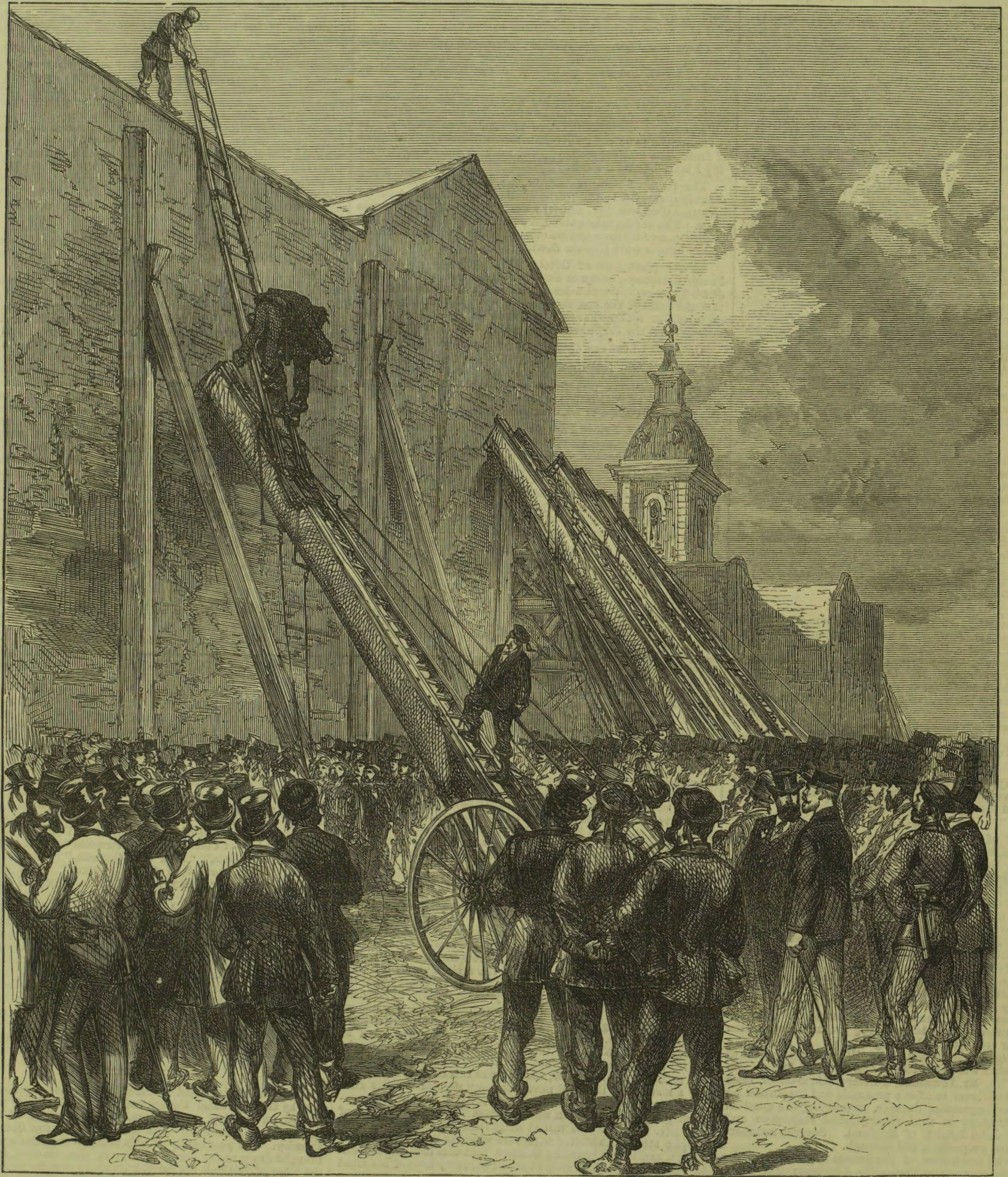
At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, papers were read describing the country around the boundary between Persia and India. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who presided, remarked that the long valley of Kej, stretching between two parallel mountain ranges, seemed to have been unknown to former travellers. This valley ought to be surveyed by engineers, as it might prove of considerable importance. It seemed to be the natural bed of a great railway, being 300 or 400 miles in length without a difference of 100 ft. in elevation. There were highly-interesting ethnographical questions connected with this country. Allusion had been made to the excellent map of the country produced by Mr. A. K. Johnston, and he was happy to announce that the council had that day secured the services of Mr. Johnston, jun., as assistant hydrographer to the society.

THE NEW FIRE-ESCAPE.

Some experiments with the newly-invented fire-escape apparatus were made, on Wednesday week, at the repairing workshops of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Lambeth-hill, Upper Thames-street. The Marquis of Stafford, Colonel Labouchere, and several members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were present with Captain Shaw, Director of the Fire Brigade. The new apparatus has been contrived and constructed by Messrs. E. H. Bayley and Co., of the Steam Wheelworks, Newington-causeway. The shoot, instead of being, as formerly, of canvas, with a protecting covering of wire gauze or wire netting, is

made of woven copper wire only, and extends to within 8 ft. of the bottom of the escape, the lower 8 ft. being made of canvas for the reception of persons coming down the shoot. The wire is very strong, woven with meshes of about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square; the netting is secured to the under sides of the main ladder by a thicker wire, to which it is made fast. There is, practically, no resistance offered to the wind by the apparatus in transit, while there is nothing to catch in the clothes of persons descending the shoot; and, should the flames reach it, they can do it no injury. The other points of improvement relate to the raising of the fly ladder, which is effected by two side levers, connected underneath the escape by a swinging

crank, ropes being attached to the centre of the crank. A couple of ropes are also fastened to the ends of the fly ladder, and, passing over the pulleys on the sides of the main ladder, materially assist in raising and lowering the fly ladder. To reach higher elevations than can be obtained by the main and fly ladders, which are respectively 30 ft. and 18 ft. long, a second ladder, 8 ft. long, is hinged on to the main ladder, which is readily turned up and fixed for use. If this should not suffice, another ladder, 16 ft. long, which is carried under the shoot of the apparatus, is attached, and this brings the total height of the apparatus to 60 ft., which can be still further increased by adding a supplementary ladder, 13 ft. 6 in.



TESTING FIRE-ESCAPES AT LAMBETH-HILL, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

long, carried with each machine. But this gives a height which it is very rarely required to reach. There are several other points of detail, such as the trussing of the ladders in a special manner to ensure strength; and the method of hinging the extra length to the fly ladder. In all these improvements have been introduced which will find their value in practical working.

The new escape thus constructed was submitted to a variety of tests to show its strength and handiness. The fly ladder was first raised easily and steadily by four men, after which it was lowered, the additional length opened out and fixed, and the whole again raised as easily as before. The united ladders were then lowered, and the first-floor ladder was attached, giving a length of 38 ft. from the point where the fly ladder was hinged to the main ladder. This length was readily raised by

eight men, notwithstanding the disproportionate leverage the length of the ladders gave against them. Here the trussing of the ladders, which is effected with homogeneous wire, came into play, rendering them comparatively rigid. The strength of the ladders was then tried by several men of heavy weight, ascending and descending at the same time, six men being on the top ladder at once; by subjecting each round to sharp blows; by rigging up the ladders separately from the body of the machine, and one man carrying another on his back from top to bottom, and in various other ways. The facility of descent in the shoot was also demonstrated by men coming down, one after the other, some feet foremost, and others head first. In fact, every extreme test that could be devised, far beyond anything that could possibly occur in practice, was applied, and with perfect success. The authorities of the

Metropolitan Fire Brigade have ordered Messrs. Bayley to construct sixty of these machines, to replace a similar number which have become unserviceable. The total number of escapes in the service, however, is 103; and the remaining forty-three of the old pattern will be superseded by the new as they become unfit for use.

Practical steps are being taken towards making the proposed submarine tunnel between England and France. One third of the £230,000 which it is supposed will suffice for cutting the experimental drift-way has been subscribed. Of this Mr. Thomas Brassey has given £1000. Other subscribers are the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir Richard Wallace, &c.



SIR JOHN GILBERT, A.R.A.
SEE PAG 255.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Berkeley-square, Lady Lonsborough, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at 69, Grosvenor-street, Lady Kensington, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at 15, Park-street, Hull, the wife of Montagu Higginson, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Mrs. James N. Clarke, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. James McConnell Hussey, M.A., John William Coles, eldest son of the late Mr. John Coles, of Camberwell-new-road, to Mary, eldest daughter of C. Bannerman, Esq., of Camberwell-new-road, and late assistant chief engineer and inspector of machinery in her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay. No cards.
On the 7th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tulse-hill, by the Rev. T. H. Watson, William Henry Bradley, Staff Commander, R.N., to Edith Louisa Agnes, youngest daughter of Robert Martin, Esq., M.D., Heidelberg, Victoria, Australia. No cards. Australian papers please copy.
On Nov. 15, 1871, at the Bishop's Palace, Montreal, Thomas Kelly, Esq., barrister-at-law, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, to Marianne, daughter of the late William A. Campbell, Esq., barrister-at-law, Toronto, Canada West.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, Lady Scarisbrick, in the 84th year of her age.
On the evening of Friday, the 8th inst., at Buntingford, Herts, Richard Wren, Esq., in his 68th year. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 2nd inst., at Cheltenham, Admiral Sir James Scott, K.C.B., aged 81.
* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.
Fifth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day. Moon's first quarter, 2.25 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Christopher Packe, M.A., Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Scott, Dean of Rochester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. B. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Miller.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, MARCH 18.
Princess Louise born, 1848.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.
London Institution 4 p.m. (Professor Ella on Music).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Bateman on the Seat of Language, and Darwinism).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wyatt Papworth on the Fall of a Church Dome; Mr. Geoghegan on the Water Regulator).
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Weekes on Sculpture).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Nasmith on Socialism).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Hill on International Arbitration).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Symes Pridmore on Economy of Fuel in War Steamers).
TUESDAY, MARCH 19.
University College, 1 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on Logic).
Royal Institution, lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Nervous System).
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. I. Lowthian Bell on Economy of Fuel in the Blast Furnace for Smelting Iron).
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (the secretary's Report on Additions to the Menagerie in February, 1872; Professor Macalister on the Broad-fronted Wombat).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Hamilton on the Colonies).
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.
Spring quarter begins.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Royal College of Physicians, Lumen Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Quain on Diseases of the Heart).
Royal Maternity Charity, 11.15th annual dinner.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21.
King's College, Gilbert Lecture on Banking, Professor Leone Levi, 6.30 p.m.
Charity Organisation Society (Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy in the chair). Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (M. T. W. Tobin on a Diamond Tour through South Africa).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Meyer on the Wealden; Mr. S. J. Whittell on Lagoon-islands; Mr. Dakyn and the Rev. W. Bleasdel on Glacial Phenomena).
FRIDAY, MARCH 22.
Vernal Equinox.
Institute of Naval Architects, noon and 7 p.m.
Royal Institution lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).
Royal, Caledonian Asylum, general court, 2 p.m.
Charity Organisation Society (Earl Nelson in the chair).
Zoological Society, 4 p.m.
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
Highland Society of London, general court, dinner, 6.45 p.m. (Lord Strathnairn in the chair).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Gilks on Thomas Bewick and the Revival of Wood Engraving).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Bentham, the President, on the Geographical Distribution of the Compositae).
Crystal Palace, lecture, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Solar Physics).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, MARCH 23.
Oxford Lent Term ends.
University Boat-Race on the Thames, between 1 and 2 p.m.
Institute of Naval Architects, noon.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Dr. Duncan on Biology).
Royal Institution, lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreu D. Conway on Demology).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
Royal Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, Swinley lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
7	0	7	4	7	54	8	29	9	14	9	59	10	45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
March 16	29.735	49.8	40.2	72	6	41.4	60.0	ESE. SE. E.	270	Inc.	0.00	0.00
17	29.780	49.3	40.4	78	6	39.6	60.4	E. SSE. SE. E.	264	"	0.00	0.00
18	29.516	50.5	43.1	92	8	49.0	56.0	S.	251	"	0.00	0.00
19	29.991	46.3	34.2	65	5	37.8	50.9	SW. NW. NNW.	136	"	0.00	0.00
20	30.241	41.1	36.1	81	1	28.8	53.9	NNW. NNE. SE.	82	"	0.00	0.00
21	30.046	42.8	39.6	87	7	33.6	59.8	SE. SW. SE.	107	"	0.00	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.963	29.445	29.490	29.387	30.313	30.278	30.122
Temperature of Air	52.1	50.0	53.7	49.8	41.5	45.0	45.0
Temperature of Evaporation	47.2	47.2	48.6	43.9	37.4	39.2	39.2
Direction of Wind	ESE.	ESE.	S.	NNW	NNW	SE.	S.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4, and during the Week, at Seven, THE IRISH LION; at Eight (7.45 night), PYGMALION AND GALATEA—"a great and deserved success" (vide the entire press)—and Charles Mathews's Farce of UNCLE FOOZLE.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

A LARGE ENGRAVING,

Launching the Life-Boat,

BY J. D. WATSON,

WILL BE ISSUED WITH THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 23.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Picture, Sixpence; or, by Post, Sixpence-Halfpenny.

Subscribers are requested to take notice that the series of Special Supplements, of which the Picture mentioned above forms one, are issued in the place of the Coloured Illustrations which have hitherto been published with this paper. For the future there will be only one Coloured Picture in the twelve months, which will appear with the Christmas Number.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Six Nights of the Season. On MONDAY, MARCH 18, and during the week, her Majesty's servants will perform the Drama of AMY ROBART, written by Andrew Halliday. Characters by Mrs. Hermann Vesin, Miss Fanny Addison, Miss K. Ryan; Mr. F. C. Gower, Mr. J. B. Howard, Mr. E. Vokes, Mr. W. Terrie, Mr. Brittain Wright, Mr. Howard Russell, Clifford, P. Clark, &c. To conclude with the Grand Pantomime, TOM THUMB, terminating with the Transformation Scene. Characters by the celebrated Vokes Family, Messrs. Brittain Wright, Francis, H. Naylor, Master John Manley, Mr. H. Collard; Miss Harriet Coveney, Miss Amalia, &c. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, a Variety of Entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore; at Eight, the New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by M.M. Erickmann-Chapman. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. Crallin, Miss G. Pauncefort, and Miss Fanny Heywood. To conclude with PICKWICK—Messrs. George Belmore, C. Warner, Addison, and Gaston Murray. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Third Week of the great Adelphi drama, NOTRE DAME, Every Evening, at Seven. Adelphi Artists, Adelphi Scenery and Effects. Mr. T. C. King as Quasimodo. Concluding with a Favourite Drama.

ON MONDAY, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.—Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS Every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice.
Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d., £2 2s., and £1 11s. 6d.; Pantoilles, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS. Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN, including Mrs. Fennell's Cupid and Psyche. The Study from the Living Costume Model, Tuesday and Friday. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq. Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A. Prospects at the Gallery.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS, ST. GEORGE'S HALL. Director, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz.—FOURTH CONCERT THIS EVENING, at Eight. Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, Op. 12, for strings; Beethoven's Grand Trio in B flat, Op. 97, for Piano-forte, Violin, and Violoncello; Mozart's piano-forte quartet in E flat. Executants—Madame Camilla Urso (the distinguished violinist); Messrs. Jung, Hann, Paque, and Wilhelm Ganz. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Nordholm. Conductor, Signor Gunguisberg. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d. Admission, 1s.; at Chappell's; at St. George's Hall; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—Members having Nominations to send Names and Addresses. Tickets will be sent in due time. Subscriptions paid by cheques to J. Ella, 9, Victoria-square, before Easter. With the sanction of the president, free admission will be granted (not transferable) to Lady Teachers of Music in attendance with two or more pupils (subscribers). Also a Family Ticket to admit Three to a single Matinee at One Guinea. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to Treasurers, Lamborn Cook and Co., Bond-street.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S EIGHTH ANNUAL CONCERT. QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, Half-past Eight. List's "Festklänge" for the first time in England. Les Préludes will be repeated. Full Orchestra of 65 performers. Vocalist, Miss Abbie Whinery. Principal Violin, Mr. Strauss. Accompanist, Mr. Zerbini. Solo Piano-forte, Mr. Walter Bache. Conductors, Mr. Manns and Mr. Walter Bache. Tickets, 5s. each, at the principal Music Warehouses.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The FORTIETH ANNUAL PASSION WEEK PERFORMANCE of the MESSIAH will take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27. Principal Vocalists—Miss Enoch, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Highby and Mr. Whitby. (Subscription Concert.) Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls 10s. 6d., now ready at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING FUND for the COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting at the Mansion House, on Monday, March 11, 1872, in Aid of the Fund for the Completion of St. Paul's—under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor—1. Proposed by A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., and seconded by W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P.,—

That the National Thanksgiving for the happy recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would be incomplete without some national thanksgiving to mark the people's gratitude to the Government and the nation for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that the completion of the Cathedral in which that national thanksgiving was offered up to Almighty God.

2. Proposed by T. Brassey, Esq., M.P., and seconded by Lord George Hamilton, M.P.,—That, inasmuch as her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have, after the example of their predecessors, affixed their signatures to the New Subscription-Book, with a memorandum of their offerings, those present be invited to follow the Royal example by now signing the subscription-book, and that the book be presented for subscription to other distinguished persons who may not be present on this occasion.

3. Proposed by the Rev. Canon Gregory and seconded by William Longman, Esq.,—That, inasmuch as the greater part of the original revenues of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have been diverted from their original purpose and applied to the spiritual and ecclesiastical interests of the whole country, and the funds now remaining to St. Paul's suffice only for the maintenance of its fabric and services, the co-operation of the nation be invited to this essentially national work, and that the resolutions passed this day be communicated to the Lords Lieutenant and chief magistrates of the counties and boroughs of England and Wales, with the view of obtaining the requisite contributions for this object.

4. Proposed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, and seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl Faversham:—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for his kindness and courtesy in summoning and presiding over this meeting.

The New Subscription-Book, opened for the National Thanksgiving, has been signed by her Majesty the Queen, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by many other subscribers. By the kind permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor it lies at the Mansion House, and it is hoped that it will there receive many signatures of persons desirous of contributing to the great and now memorial work of the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral. About £250,000 is required.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Trustees. The Rev. Benj. Webb, COMMITTEE.

The Very Rev. the Dean, Chairman. Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A. Philip Fezevove, Esq. James Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S. The Rev. Canon Gregory. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., M.P. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq., F.R.G.S. The Rev. Canon Liddon. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House; and by London and Country Bankers. Cheques should be made payable to the Lord Mayor (Special Thanksgiving Fund). Mansion House, March 13, 1872. F. NATHAN BROWN, Secretary.

CHAMBER CONCERTS OF MODERN MUSIC.—QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—The SECOND CONCERT on FRIDAY, MARCH 22, at Eight:—Trio in B, op. 8, Johannes Brahms. Song, Purdies, Lotte. Sonata in G minor, op. 55, Chopin. Song, "Du bist wie eine Blume," Widmung, Schumann. Quartet, op. 41, No. 3, R. Schumann. Erecantata, Messrs. Wiener, Amor, Zerbini, Danbert, and Coenen. Vocalist, Miss Sophie Ferrari. Stalls, 5s.; Admission, 2s.; at Novello's, 1, Berners-street; and at the Rooms.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1872. SEASON TICKETS now ON SALE, at the ALBERT HALL Ticket Office and at the usual Agents'. For a Gentleman, £2 2s.; for a Lady, £1 1s.; for a Youth under Fifteen Years, £1 1s.

NATIONAL PICTURE of the QUEEN.—On VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Six, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

"Happy is the nation that hath no annals." This is what would be called in America, and perhaps elsewhere, "a mean truth;" but it is a truth, nevertheless. We may be allowed to modify the saying a little, and to observe that the nation is comparatively happy when its statesmen hold no grand debates. For grandeur in debate signifies disturbance out of doors. At present it may be affirmed that the discussions in our House of Commons indicate composure throughout the country, and the fact is one upon which congratulation is lawful. We are far from insensible to the value of what are called sensation debates; nay, were the thing possible, it would be deplorable that our Parliament should not occasionally be obliged to elevate itself above the standard of an Imperial Vestry; but the days are the best for most us when domestic legislation is the main business of our representatives.

The House of Commons has certainly been taking matters quietly enough hitherto. Government has been prompt to present its bills, but they are mostly of the sort in considering which men may forget the ties of party. Doubtless other days are at hand, and it is not impossible that the collapse of the Washington Treaty will offer a tempting opportunity to ask the Commons their opinion of such diplomacy as has conducted us into a *cul de sac*. There are a good many discontented persons in the Liberal ranks, and they have recently been somewhat roughly discomfited by their friends in office. They are displeased with the Premier, savage with his ablest lieutenant. It is by no means unlikely that this is remembered by the leader of the Opposition, and that he may, at all events, call the attention of the House to the American question, if it be only to suggest that, in General Changarnier's bitter phrase, the baffled diplomacy of England may be rewarded with "an amnesty of disdain." For the formal presentment of the Washington answer has been made. Every point in it was well known at the Foreign Office a week ago; and, though it would have been somewhat irregular in Government to have spoken out and stated the English *ultimatum* before the conventional usages had been complied with, a very early announcement of this cannot be avoided. Until, however, the Ministry breaks silence on the one question of real interest (the delay in settling which is terribly deranging trade and causing a stagnation of which the general public know little), we shall continue in the condition of comparative happiness already described.

We may interpolate the remark that the American journals do not make their usual intelligent estimate of our political situation. They say that when our Parliament met there was a trial of the strength of parties, and, this being unsatisfactory to the Government, the resistance to the American claim was got up as a means of increasing Mr. Gladstone's popularity. We are unaware when the trial of strength was made, and we cannot accuse ourselves of having been negligent watchers of political incident. There was a certain scandal (to apply the harshest name to it), on which it had been perfectly well known that a large portion of the House was displeased. But, even if there had been a disposition to "swop horses" (Mr. Lincoln's words are very appropriate on this occasion), we were not going to do it "in the middle of the stream." This was recognised in both Houses, and even in the House of Peers the Ministers were told that there was no desire to damage them. As for Mr. Gladstone's desire to increase his popularity, no Englishman of any party will be able to understand how the Premier could see his way to this through an admission that a negotiation which had been glowingly depicted as an appreciable advance to the Millennium had been a failure. That he merely made an announcement which it was his plain duty to make, and that he did so in a way which was, perhaps, not the most politic, is certain; but there could be small gain of popularity in declaring that he was not going to take a course that would remove him from office in twenty-four hours, amid the deserved oburgations of the whole nation. Our American cousins can see as far into millstones as anybody else; but to detect in our Premier's course that which the American journalists see, assuredly must have demanded the kind of optical aid which Mr. Samuel Weller stated in court had certainly not been lent to his eyes. Our friends have certainly invented the thirty-million magnifying microscope, of extra power.

But before any real trial of strength we are calmly debating how to prevent incendiary fires by persons who are on the verge of bankruptcy; how to enable the Church of England to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes; how to improve our recruiting system and inure our volunteers to arms; how to

prevent the adulteration of the food of the poor; how to protect the lives of infants from the cruelty of baby-farmers; how to expand and educate the mind of young Scotland; how to make law pleasant to Welsh litigants. *Parcere subjectis* is about the only one of the "Imperial Arts" to which the Imperial Parliament is at present devoting itself. Whether the interval of peace is to be long or short, we gladly record that the pre-Easter period is being spent so humanely and so rationally.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. F. W. Farrar, B.D., Head Master of Marlborough College, officiated.

On Monday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, came to London. The Queen travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence, attended by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Buckingham Palace. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. The Persian Minister, Hadjé Moshin-Khan, was introduced by Earl Granville, and presented his new credentials to the Queen. The following representatives of her Majesty at foreign Courts had audiences of the Queen:—The Hon. Sir Henry Elliott, G.C.B., Ambassador at Constantinople, on his return to England; Sir Henry Howard, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at the Court of Bavaria, on his return from Munich; Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on his return from Japan; Mr. G. B. Mathew, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, on his return to Rio de Janeiro; and the Hon. E. M. Erskine, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Greece on his return from Athens.

Her Majesty's dinner-party included Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, and the Dean of Windsor. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Lady Blanche and Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, went to Drury Lane Theatre.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Drawingroom. Prince Leopold went to the Lyceum Theatre.

On Wednesday her Majesty inspected the Duke of Edinburgh's collection at the South Kensington Museum. Princess Beatrice visited the Botanical Gardens and Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. The Duke of Cambridge, as president, arrived at the palace to present to the Queen the boys of the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, to exhibit their drawings and charts. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, entered the picture-gallery at three o'clock, when various gentlemen connected with the institution and forty boys were presented to her Majesty. The Queen afterwards inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. Prince Arthur arrived at the palace. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the Haymarket Theatre.

On Thursday the Queen held a Levée.

The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle.

The Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Kimberley, Lady Emily Russell, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has driven out daily, and has made frequent inquiries after Lady Charles Ker, at Rowley Farm.

The Queen is expected to leave England on the 26th inst. for the Continent.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen has appointed Colonel John Cox Gawler to be Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of London, in the room of Colonel Charles Wyndham, deceased.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court. The usual state ceremonial was observed. Previously to the holding of the Drawingroom Lord Poltimore was introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and received his wand of office as treasurer of her Majesty's household. Captain Frederick Campbell, comptroller to Princess Louise, was presented by the Marquis of Lorne. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-room shortly after three o'clock.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with ermine and black feathers; and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds and pearls. Her Majesty also wore four rows of large pearls, and brooches of pearls and diamonds, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. Princess Louise wore a tulle petticoat (two shades of violet) and a train of poul de soie silk, trimmed with tulle, lilies of the valley, and hyacinth flowers. Head-dress—lilies, feathers, and veil; ornaments of jet and diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert, Coburg, and St. Isabel. Princess Beatrice wore a black tulle dress, trimmed with white. Head-dress—silver wheatears; ornaments—emeralds, pearls, and diamonds.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps, with the ladies of their families; and several presentations were made. In the general circle about one hundred presentations were made.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were visited previously to their departure for the Continent by the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Philip and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Saturday last, and travelled by a special train from Charing-cross upon the South-Eastern Railway to Dover. A guard of honour of the first battalion Rifle Brigade (in which Prince Arthur is Captain) was in attendance. Prince Arthur escorted the Princess on board the Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock, in which the Prince and Princess crossed to Calais, and thence proceeded to Paris, arriving at the Hôtel Bristol on Sunday. On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Lord Lyons, drove to Versailles and visited the President of the Republic, and also attended the National Assembly. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and the Duc de Nemours partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess. M. Thiers visited their Royal Highnesses. The Duc d'Aumale dined with the Prince and Princess, and afterwards accompanied them to the Gymnase Theatre. On Wednesday the Comte de Paris and the Princess Murat had luncheon with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess left Paris for Marseilles. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to

arrive in Rome to-day (Saturday), to meet the King of Denmark. The Princess has signified her intention to lend some of her modern jewellery to the Exhibition.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent, on Saturday last, from the Continent.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Saturday last, at a meeting of the general purposes committee of annual international exhibitions. On Monday the Duke dined with the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, at Eastney, and was afterwards present at a burlesque performed in the regimental theatre by amateurs of the corps. On Wednesday his Royal Highness dined with the officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Forton Barracks. The Duke has consented to become patron of the Society Missions to Seamen, and has sent £30 in aid of its funds.

Prince Arthur delivered a lecture, with marked success, on Wednesday, at the Dover garrison instructors' class-room, on "The Game of War." It consisted of a lucid description of the German game of "Kriegspiel."

THE CHURCH.

The number of scholars in Church Sunday schools exceeds 1,200,000, under the instruction of 150,000 voluntary teachers.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of Manchester took part in the opening of St. Thomas's Schools, Blackburn. The schools will accommodate 1000 scholars, and have cost £3000.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Monday, at a large meeting held at the Mansion House in aid of the movement for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral. Several large subscriptions were promised at the close of the meeting.

A numerous - attended meeting, held at Oxford, last Saturday, pledged itself to continue the work begun by the late Bishop Patteson, and called upon the Legislature to take measures for suppressing the slave-trade in the Pacific.

The Church of All Saints, Darlaston, which has been erected by his widow and family in memory of the late Samuel Mills, Esq., Darlaston, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on Monday, Feb. 26. The church has been built from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Street, R.A.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Stephen, which has been erected in Goldsmiths-row, Hackney-road, in a densely-populated and very poor district. The church, which has been built at a cost of about £5000, will afford sitting accommodation for 600 persons, and all the seats are to be free and unappropriated. The Incumbent Designate is the Rev. G. Morris.

The Church of St. Matthew, Stretton, near Warrington, was, at the request of the Vicar, the Rev. Henry R. Dodd, re-consecrated, on Thursday, March 7, by the Bishop of Chester. The nave and tower have been entirely rebuilt as a memorial to the late Vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Greenall, who himself built a new chancel at his own cost about ten years before his death. The church is of red sandstone from a neighbouring quarry, and is from the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott.

St. Mary's Church, Amersham, was reopened by the Bishop of Oxford, on St. Matthias's Day, after thorough restoration of the interior and the erection of a new chancel aisle. The restoration has been carried out from the designs of Mr. Preedy, architect, at a cost of about £3200, exclusive of font, altar-cloth, reredos, pulpit, and lectern, which were gifts. The successful completion of the work thus far is mainly due to Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake, whose untiring interest in and devotion to the work has only been equalled by her liberality.

The congregation of St. Peter's Church, Summer-street, Southwark, presented, last week, to the Rev. B. W. Raven, M.A., on leaving the Curacy, as a testimony of their appreciation of his labours among them for upwards of eleven years, a handsome gold lever watch and a purse containing twenty-four sovereigns. At the same time he received from the masters of St. Peter's and Mrs. Newcomen's schools, and the former and present scholars of both schools, a silver pocket communion service.—The Rev. Edward G. Hunt has received a massive silver tea-kettle and stand from the parishioners of Plympton St. Mary, on his removal to Bampton Vicarage.—The Rev. J. C. Sikes, B.A., on resigning the Curacy of St. Philip's, Kensington, has received from some of the members of his congregation a mantelpiece clock and silver salver with an illuminated address, and also an inkstand from the teachers and scholars of the St. Barnabas and St. Philip's schools.—A purse of £25 has been presented to the Rev. Alfred Morris, Rector of St. Jude's Church, Oudtshoorn, South Africa, as a token of respect and esteem, by the congregation. Another purse of about £3 was presented by the children attending the schools.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Rev. William Michael Collett, Fellow of Oriel, has been nominated a Master of the Schools in place of the Rev. R. S. Wilson, Fellow of Brasenose. Mr. G. Edmundson, Fellow of Brasenose, has been elected Senior, and Mr. R. A. Jones, Scholar of Corpus, Junior University Mathematical Scholars. Proximè Accessit:—Mr. E. B. Elliott, Demy of Magdalen. Francis Harrison, Charles J. Faulkner, Hector McNeile, Examiners. There were three candidates for the senior, and twenty-seven candidates for the junior scholarships. Mr. Edmundson took a First Class at the Final Mathematical Examination, Trinity Term, 1870; and a First Class in the same school, under Moderators, in Trinity Term, 1869. The scholarships are of the annual value of £30 each. At Wadham the following have been elected Hody Exhibitioners:—F. W. Dunston, Commoner; and J. E. Ringwood, Scholar of that college. The following have been elected to open scholarships at Trinity:—A. Robertson, Bradfield College; G. Wotherspoon, Cheltenham College; W. Claxton, Clifton College.

At Cambridge Mr. Arthur Woolgar Verrall, Scholar of Trinity College, has been elected to the vacant Pitt University Scholarship; and Mr. Thomas Ethelbert Page, Scholar of St. John's College, has been elected to the vacant Davies University Scholarship.

Mr. W. Marshall Watts, Doctor of Science, of the London University, has been appointed to an assistant mastership in Giggleswick Grammar School. Mr. Edward Kelly Purnell, Scholar and Prizeman of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been appointed to a classical mastership at the same school.

Her Majesty intends to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John Coode, C.E.

Mr. T. W. Backhouse, of Sunderland, writes that T Coronæ Borealis, the star which in 1866 so suddenly burst forth and waned again to telescopic size, and which for two years has not varied perceptibly in brightness, is still further fading.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Goss, the organist of St. Paul's, is to receive the honour of knighthood.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company has commenced four enormous reservoirs at Rye-hill, Peckam, at an estimated cost of £350,000.

The Premier and Mrs. Gladstone gave a very numerous - attended evening party, on Wednesday night, at their residence in Carlton-house-terrace.

Amongst the articles offered for sale at the Baker-street carriage bazaar, on Wednesday, were some state carriages of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The opening fête and exhibition of spring flowers was held in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society on Wednesday, in presence of a crowded and fashionable assembly.

The Marquis of Lorne will preside at the festival of the City Orthopaedic Hospital, Hatton-garden, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, June 19.

Earl Stanhope presided, on Wednesday, at the annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, and announced that the King of the Belgians had consented to preside at the anniversary festival, on May 8.

To the shareholders in Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) there is to be a first return of 10s. per share. There were, it will be remembered, 100,000 shares of £50 each, of which £10 has been called up.

Another demonstration was made in Hyde Park, on Sunday, against the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill.—Mr. Odger presiding. A resolution was carried denouncing the measure in very strong language, and a copy of the obnoxious bill was burnt by the chairman amid mingled cheering and laughter.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Common Council for the wards of Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Cheap, Dowgate, and Farringdon Within, and a select company, at dinner, at the Mansion House.

On Wednesday the Ragged School Union held its nineteenth annual meeting, at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of distributing prizes to servants of good character who had been formerly scholars at the ragged schools, and who had kept their situations for twelve months. Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair.

The anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation took place, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord George F. Hamilton, M.P. Covers were laid for 120. A bevy of ladies in gay toilets occupied the gallery. The secretary (Mr. J. S. Hodson) announced donations to the amount of about £400, besides a legacy from the late Mrs. Mary Johnson of £642.

The freehold property known as the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, occupying an area of 21,000 superficial feet and possessing frontages to Holborn and Lincoln's-inn-fields, has been sold by auction by order of the Court of Chancery. The reserved upset price was £48,550, and the purchase was made by the representative of the Midland Land and Investment Corporation (Limited) of Birmingham for £52,700.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 121,360, of whom 35,129 were in workhouses, and 86,231 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 29,238, 53,107, and 28,355 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 835.

Mr. Herbert Laurence gave his lecture, by request, on "China and the Chinese" (illustrated by dissolving views), on Thursday, at the Alexandra Hall, Blackheath. The illustrations, which were specially prepared for this lecture, consisted of paintings by Hing Qua, and photographs by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra. The profits are to be devoted to the Church Mission School at Ningpo.

The Fothergillian gold medal of the Medical Society of London has been awarded to Dr. Edwards Crisp, of Chelsea, for his essay on Croup. Of the two silver medals, one was given to Dr. Thorowgood, for services rendered to the society as secretary, and the other to Dr. Silver, physician to the Charing-cross Hospital, in recognition of the value of his paper on Mitral Stenosis, read at a recent meeting of the Society.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the Lyceum Theatre.—Mr. J. B. Buckstone in the chair. The report showed that the total receipts for the year amounted to £1595, and the expenditure £1724. Mr. Buckstone, in replying to a vote of thanks and his re-election as treasurer, stated that the annual dinner of the fund would be held on May 11 next, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, the day for the Marylebone election was changed from March 25 to the 28th, and the day for the Finsbury election from April 2 to the 3rd. Lord Lawrence, who is about to go abroad, in the hope of recruiting his health, made a speech on the state of the business of the board, and took his leave with the expression of a hope that he would soon be able to resume his old position, a hope in which the members heartily joined. His place, in the mean time, will be occupied by Mr. Reed, vice-chairman.

A meeting of the London committee for raising and distributing a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the long-continued famine in Persia was held at the Mansion House yesterday week—the Hon. Arthur Kinnsaird, M.P., presiding. The hon. secretary said the committee had received altogether about £14,000, and had sent out £11,000. They had still at their disposal about £2500. Sir Macdonald Stephenson suggested that an appeal from them should forthwith be made for further aid, on the understanding that the subscription was to cease on a given day, say June 30. The meeting adopted the suggestion.

In London 2568 births and 1565 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 177, while the deaths were 113 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been 23 and 22, rose last week to 25. The 1565 deaths included 49 from smallpox, 52 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 111 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever (of which 5 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever), and 12 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 285 deaths were referred, against 276 and 245 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 452 and 455, were 500 last week; these, however, were 65 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years.



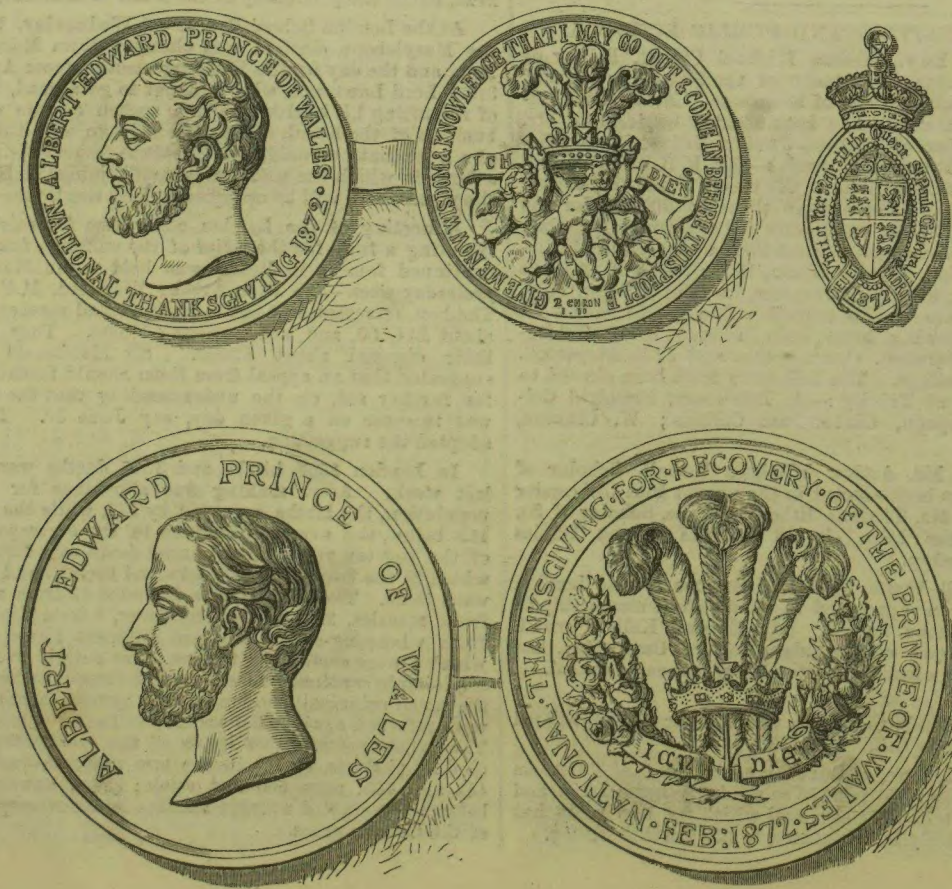
THE END OF THE TICHBORNE CASE: ARRIVAL OF THE CLAIMANT AT NEWGATE.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

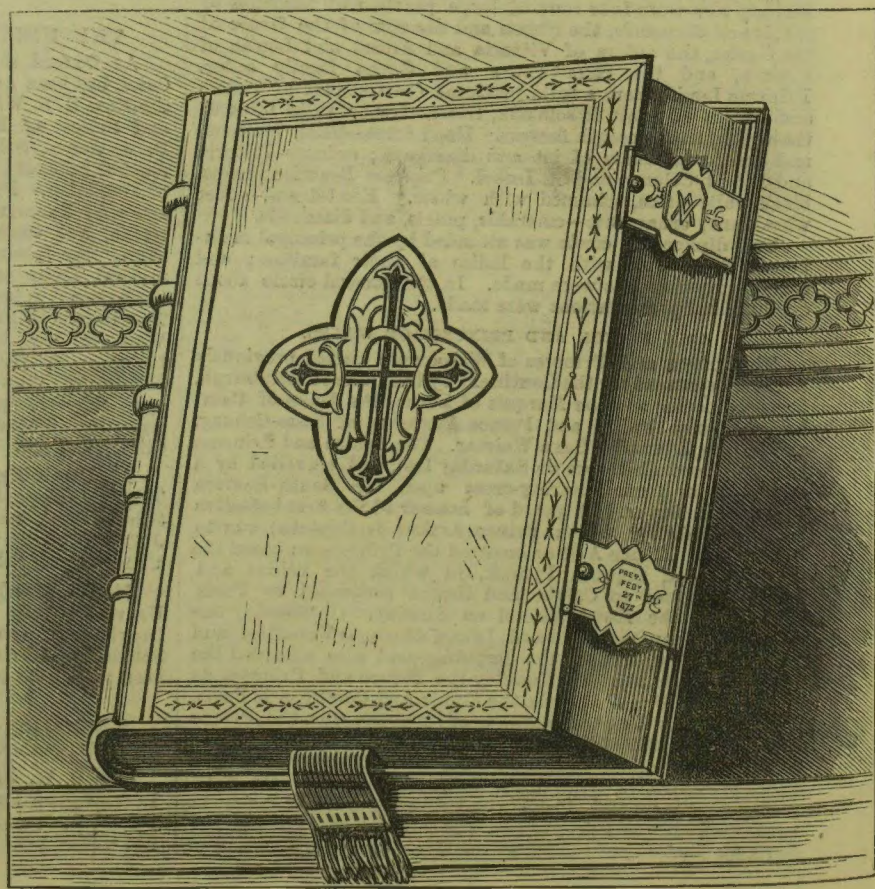
The end of this case, on Wednesday week, the 103rd day of the trial before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was reported in our last. The jury having declared themselves satisfied with the proofs already brought forward by the defendant's counsel, a nonsuit was agreed to by the counsel for the plaintiff, who was the person calling himself Sir Roger Tichborne, and claiming the estates. The Lord Chief Justice then ordered that person to be committed for trial on a charge of perjury, and issued a warrant for his arrest. Immediately after the rising of the Court at Westminster Hall, Mr. Superintendent Williamson, the head of the metropolitan detective police force, accompanied by Inspector

Clarke and two other officers, went to the Waterloo Hotel, in Jermyn street, and there arrested the claimant. They found him in a sitting-room, which he had occupied there for some time. He was joined after the arrival of the officers by one of the firm of solicitors by whom his case has been conducted and by a friend—a gentleman of some position. The superintendent told him that it would be his duty to apprehend him on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, committed in the trial of the suit of "Tichborne v. Lushington," at Westminster. He then read to him the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice, under which he was committed for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, and was ordered to be detained in the gaol of Newgate, failing his entering into recognisances to the amount of £10,000, of which £5000

should be his own, and the remaining £5000 other sureties. The claimant, who displayed great nonchalance, said he was quite willing to accompany the officers, adding that it might cause him some temporary inconvenience, and that it was hardly fair that the case should have been stopped at that juncture. He was then taken into custody. He and the superintendent went to Newgate in the claimant's own brougham, and the other detectives followed in a cab. There was very little stir at the hotel or in the neighbourhood, and it was not until the carriage reached Ludgate-hill, where it was stopped by the traffic, that the well-known form of the claimant was recognised, and cries were raised of "Sir Roger," "Arthur Orton," and "Wagga-Wagga," causing some commotion. By the time the vehicle reached the entrance to the



THANKSGIVING COMMEMORATION MEDALS.—SEE PAGE 262.



THANKSGIVING BIBLE PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES



THE LATE EARL OF LONSDALE.
SEE PAGE 267.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

gaol, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a large crowd had assembled, and as the claimant and the superintendent left the carriage a cheer was raised, which the former acknowledged in his accustomed manner. Inside the gaol he was asked his name in the ordinary way; he replied "Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne," though upon the warrant he was described as "Thomas Castro," in which name he appears on the prison books. He was asked, as usual, to give up anything he might have upon him, and he handed over a quantity of jewellery he was wearing, a handsome watch and chain, and a snuffbox, all engraved with the Tichborne coat of arms. He also gave up £73 odd in money. He was then taken to one of the cells. The Governor of Newgate and the Sheriffs of London have received notice from the solicitors to the bankruptcy of this person, adjudicated on June 29, 1870, informing them that the property taken from him at the prison belongs to the official trustee of the bankruptcy, and must not be used for his maintenance or defence. In consequence of this notice, his privilege of supplying himself with comforts and luxuries out of the money which he had in his pocket has been stopped. He is treated much in the same manner as other persons under committal for trial. But on account of his great bulk and weight, some modification of prison discipline has been found necessary. Instead of sleeping in a hammock he reposes upon a stout wooden bedstead; and, as he cannot walk as fast as others are compelled to do, he is allowed to take his exercise by himself. He is not obliged to clean his own cell. His weight has been ascertained to be 26 stone, and the marks on his body—to which there were so many references in the course of the trial—have been duly recorded in the prison books. He is cheerful and confident, maintaining that he has been the victim of an infamous conspiracy, that he shall still be able to establish his rights, and constantly affirming that bail will speedily be offered, and that he will be released. He has been seen by Mr. Sheriff Bennett, and by the visiting justices, Alderman Sydney and Alderman Cotton, who look after his treatment in gaol. Among his visitors in gaol have been Lord Rivers, Mr. Mootjens, one of his former attorneys, and Mr. Bloxam, one of his financial supporters. It is understood that the prisoner is entirely without the means of defraying the expenses of his defence. The amount actually realised by bonds, notes of hand, and other means, during the last five years, and spent by him on his case and on his cost of living, is put down as something like £35,000. The proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel, in Jermyn-street, declines his further patronage, so that if liberated on bail he will probably reside with his wife and family, who are still at Brompton.

The trial cannot, in any circumstances, come on at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, which will open on April 8. All that can be done at that session will be to prefer such bills of indictment against the claimant as the solicitor to the Treasury may be advised can be supported. If these bills are returned true bills, the claimant will be entitled to a copy of the evidence that was adduced in support of them, and also to copies of the indictments. An application would certainly be made for a postponement to consider the charges and to prepare evidence to rebut them. Such an application would not be resisted on behalf of the Crown. But it is not unlikely that an application will be made, when the Court sits in April, that the recognisances of the prosecution may be respited until the next session, in order to afford further time for consideration.

The question as to whether the claimant should be expelled the Junior Gun Club or not was mooted on Saturday. The members were of opinion that the evidence of the eighty-five witnesses for the plaintiff was as reliable as that of the seventeen for the defence; and, in the absence of any witnesses to prove that he was Arthur Orton or any other man than Sir Roger, it would not be just to expel him.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The recent mild weather has caused considerable change in the prevailing fashions, and winter costumes have been completely thrown aside. The faille jupe which has supplanted them just touches the ground, and has one or two deep flounces six or eight inches from the bottom, headed with bands of velvet of the same colour as the velvet pardessus or tunic. This latter is usually made short behind, and has long lappets, either straight or wing-shaped, falling down in front. Velvet polonaises are also worn caught up behind in a puff and turned back in front, and trimmed in the same style as the lappets of the tunics.

The spring, however, is near at hand, and promises to completely revolutionise the existing state of things. The tints which seem likely to be the most fashionable are Sèvres and Mediterranean blue and Adriatic and mignonette green; and one of the materials destined to replace the faille and velvet now in vogue is cashmere, which will be worn embroidered, braided, and festooned, with an under-jupe composed of three platings surmounted with narrow festoons; and a tunique Princesse, forming both corsage and upper jupe, trimmed with the same festooned plaiting as the under-skirt, and caught up behind with bows of faille, to form a large puff.

Toilettes de soirée, with low corsages, are beginning to be very generally worn, and are of brighter colours than have been the fashion during the past winter. A toilette Marquise seen at the Opéra last week was of blue China faille, with a jupe à train, trimmed with a deep plaited scalloped flounce, headed with Watteau bows. The corsage, high behind, but cut low in front, was bordered with Alençon lace and a succession of little bows; while a tablier à plastron of rose-coloured faille, similarly trimmed with lace and bows, fell gracefully in front. The sleeves, à la Louis XV., descended to the elbows, and had a scalloped flounce, trimmed with more little bows, veiled with a transparent flounce of Alençon lace. A large bow of rose-coloured faille was posed on each shoulder. The coiffure consisted of a Louis XV. puff, composed of blue feathers, Alençon lace, and a bouquet of roses; while Louis XV. shoes, of blue faille, with rose-coloured heels, trimmed with lace, blue bows, and a rose-coloured puff, completed the toilette.

Ball dresses, unless worn by very young girls, have very long trains, two or three tunics, puffs as voluminous as paniers, and, at times, lace basques falling over the latter. The coiffures are generally composed of a tuft of flowers, placed on the very summit of the head, with trains of foliage or ribbon falling down the back even to the waist. Black or white lace, according to the colour of the toilette, is commonly mingled with the tufts of flowers.

A change has already taken place in the trimming of chapeaux, and when the spring arrives it is probable that their shape will also be modified. Throughout the winter the prevailing style has been to pile feathers, flowers, lace, and bows upon the crown of the chapeau, so as to form a kind of pyramid, but it is now becoming the fashion to place the trimming at the side and to allow the feathers to curl round the crown. The chapeau is thus reduced to a moderate height, and certainly presents a more graceful appearance.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

Fig. 1. Toilette d'intérieur, of which the under-skirt is of pearl grey poul-de-soie, worn in connection with a tunic and corsage of dark blue velvet. The tunic is trimmed at the bottom with a very deep flounce, bordered with fringe, and is slashed at each side so as to show the poul-de-soie skirt beneath. The corsage has a little scalloped basque edged with fringe behind, and two long wing-shaped lappets, also bordered with fringe, falling on each side. The sleeves are of medium size, and are trimmed at the wrists with a scalloped plaiting. A bow of blue velvet is worn in the hair.

Fig. 2. Toilette de soirée à demi-traine of pale Adriatic green silk, the under-skirt of which is trimmed with a double flounce and rows of white lace. The tunic, which forms a large puff behind, is open in front with a scalloped trimming at the edges, and is ornamented with two fan-shaped plaitings edged with lace on each side. The elaborate ceinture is composed of several lappets of various lengths trimmed with lace, falling in front and at the sides, and of two long ends also trimmed with lace, but which fall behind below the puff. The corsage, which is low, has a trimming of roses, extending from shoulder to shoulder across the breast. The hair is arranged in curls, falling over the forehead, and is surmounted with a row of pearls, a bow of black lace with a rose similar to those of the corsage being posed at the left side.

Fig. 3. Toilette de promenade of iron-grey faille, the skirt of which is trimmed with a plaited flounce about 18 in. from the bottom of the robe. The corsage tunic, edged with rouleaux of black satin and narrow fringe, has pointed basques in front and a puff behind. The sleeves, turned over at the wrists, are edged with similar rouleaux and fringe. The chapeaux, of black tulle, is trimmed with black ribbon velvet, a band of which is twisted round the crown, which has at the side an aigrette, white ostrich-feather, and small velvet bow. The strings of black ribbon velvet are fastened with a bow beneath the chin.

Fig. 4. Toilette de visite of dark mauve faille just touching the ground, the skirt of which, trimmed at the bottom with a deep flounce, forms a large puff behind. With this toilette is worn a pardessus of maroon-coloured velvet cut very short behind, with two long lappets falling in front and loose sleeves open at the bottom, the whole being richly trimmed with passementerie, lace, and fringe. This novel style of pardessus is at this moment very fashionable. The chapeau of felt is trimmed with faille ribbon of the same shade as the dress, twisted round the crown and terminating in long strings. A bow and white rose are posed in front of the chapeau, a second bow with long fringe ends being placed at the left side.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

The last two Numbers of our Journal have contained many Illustrations of the Royal Procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, and the special Thanksgiving Service, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his late dangerous illness. A few more Engravings of particular incidents on the great Thanksgiving Day are given in this week's publication.

The subject of our two-page Engraving is the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and deputation of Aldermen and Common Councillors, waiting for the Queen at Temple Bar. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Sills John Gibbons, who has since received the honours of baronetcy) was accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Truscott and Mr. Sheriff Bennett (both since knighted) and the deputation of Aldermen and Common Councillors—namely, Aldermen T. White, T. S. Owden, Sir Sydney Waterlow, W. Lawrence, M.P., J. Carter, and T. Sidney (chairman of the Privileges Committee of Aldermen), Mr. R. P. Taylor, Mr. E. Hart, Mr. Deputy M. Shephard, Mr. W. Lawley (chairman of the Royal Reception Committee), Mr. G. Sims, Mr. R. Ellis, Mr. M. McGeorge, and Mr. J. K. Farlow, together with the City Marshal, Sword Bearer, and Mace Bearer. They had mounted the troop-horses, brought for them by soldiers of the Royal Artillery, in the square of the Inner Temple. Wearing, as they did, their robes of office, the performance of getting on horseback was not quite easy to some of them; but the Lord Mayor, who was attired in his grand robe of state of violet-coloured velvet with deep ermine tippet, and wore his furred three-cornered hat, bestrode his steed with becoming dignity, and like a skilful horseman. When her Majesty arrived at Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs alighted, and the Lord Mayor tendered the City sword to the Queen, who touched it, thanked him, and returned it to his Lordship. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs again mounted their horses, and the municipal officers and members of the Corporation formed a procession to lead the way for the Queen to St. Paul's. All this was very correctly performed.

The procession, however, was not itself so imposing a sight as the vast assemblage of people in the streets, at the windows of the houses, and on the ranges of seats put up at convenient places. "What was seen from a window" is a sketch of the aspect of this popular gathering near the Old Bailey. One of the most pleasing features it presented along the return route was in Holborn, at the establishment of Messrs. Howett and Co., mercers, of Albion House. The front of the premises was decorated with drapery and numerous scarlet and white pennons; but the chief attraction was to be found in the delighted faces of the 300 children from the Foundling Hospital who had been invited to view the procession. In long rows at the shop windows sat the little maidens with their quaint but becoming white caps, their white kerchiefs crossed over their black dresses and their white aprons, and with the scarlet, white, and silver favours they wore. This is the subject of an Illustration.

The hoisting of the Royal standard from the gallery above the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, when the Queen arrived, and the preparations beforehand for the external illumination of the dome at night, must likewise be noticed. The dome was girt with three rows of coloured lights, which were composed of ships' lanterns fitted with most powerful lenses, and calculated to be visible at the distance of three miles. They were placed in position by a party of twelve seamen, from her Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Gillett, of the Admiralty. The lamps were lighted about seven o'clock, and burned themselves out. Then, from an opposite house and from the top of a church, lime-lights lit up the west front of the cathedral. The effect was represented in one of the Illustrations we gave last week.

The Royal borough of Windsor, as might be expected, was full of rejoicings on the Thanksgiving Day. The Mayor and Corporation, with a large congregation of the townsfolk, attended a special service at the parish church. The greatest attraction for the throngs of sightseers was the square of the Gardner-cottages at Clewer. Here, as early as seven o'clock in the morning, the operation of roasting the three fine oxen, given by Mr. Richardson-Gardner for distribution among his tenants and the poor of Windsor, Eton, and Clewer, was commenced, under a committee consisting of Aldermen Blunt, Jones, Cleave, Cantwell, and Wellman. The roasting took place on the north side of the square, opposite the viaduct of

the Great Western Railway. In the afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the children of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian left Frogmore House and drove to the Gardner-cottages to see the oxen roasted. They were received by Mr. G. H. Long, magistrates' clerk, who conducted the children round the furnaces. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Frogmore about three o'clock.

The Fleet-street Decoration Committee for the Thanksgiving Day celebration have presented to Prince Albert Victor of Wales, in memory of that day, a large Bible, printed by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, her Majesty's printers, and bound in the most elegant manner. Each side of the binding is composed of one solid slab of pure ivory of very unusual dimensions. On the obverse side is a sacred monogram in enamel. The volume contains no fewer than seventy-two beautiful photographs of places in the Holy Land visited by the Prince of Wales. The Bible is inclosed in a morocco case of exquisite workmanship, bearing an appropriate inscription in gold, on a satin ground.

Messrs. Wyon and Co., of Regent-street, have struck a commemorative medal for the Thanksgiving. It is executed in gold, silver, and bronze. The size is 2½ in. in diameter, and on the obverse is a portrait of the Prince of Wales, and on the reverse a plume of Prince of Wales's feathers, a wreath, and the motto "Ich Dien." The name of the Prince encircles the portrait, and at the other side is the following inscription:—"National Thanksgiving for Recovery of the Prince of Wales. February, 1872." The artists have succeeded in producing a faithful likeness of the Prince, as well as an admirable work, worthy of the occasion that has inspired it, and creditable to their reputation as medallists. The Queen and several members of the Royal family have ordered copies in gold and silver, and an influential list of subscribers has already been obtained. Another medal has been struck by Mr. W. J. Taylor, of Red Lion-street, Holborn. This also bears a likeness of the Prince on one side, and his plume on the other side, with the appropriate text: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people."

Both the medals above described are shown in our Illustrations; also the small one issued by Messrs. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street, which was designed and made by Mr. John Pinches; it is of an oval shape, surmounted by the Royal crown, and bears the Royal arms, with an inscription, on the obverse side.

THE FARM.

Thirty new members and Mr. A. H. Browne, a governor, were elected at the monthly council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The judges of the nineteen competing farms for the prizes to be given at the Cardiff show have completed their first tour of inspection, and selected such as were considered deserving a further visit. Mr. Thompson moved that towns competing for the county meetings of the society be no longer required to send deputations to attend the monthly council in May; and, at Colonel Kingscote's suggestion, it was resolved that not more than two representatives from each of the competing towns be requested to attend to answer questions, if required. Professor Simonds having been appointed principal of the Veterinary College, it was recommended that the grant to the college be made for one year, on condition that one of the professors be allowed to act as veterinary inspector of the society. The next meeting of the council takes place on April 10, the second Wednesday in the month, on account of the Easter recess.

A very useful discussion took place at the Farmers' Club, this month, on the transit of live stock. The paper was read by Mr. A. Welch, of Southall, who urged the use of covered and improved trucks. Mr. W. M'Combie, M.P., and Mr. Read, M.P., both spoke at some length afterwards on the delay and consequent deterioration of cattle in travelling long distances, as well as of the necessity of watering and feeding them while on the railway. It was finally suggested that a copy of the proceedings should be sent to the Privy Council and the different railway companies.

At the Birmingham Show of Yearling Bulls there were nearly a hundred animals exhibited, but nothing appeared of superlative merit. The £50 prize was awarded by Mr. Ladds and Mr. Knowles to Mr. C. Bayes's Quintus, Messrs. Garne's Notary standing second, and Cherub 3rd (a stylish bull of Lord Sudeley's Seraphina tribe) third. Among the thirty-seven bull-calves Mr. S. L. Horton's Cherry Prince was considered the best, and received the £20 prize, the second prize going to Mr. Mace's Duke of York. Mr. J. How took the prizes allotted to the cows and heifers; but there was little competition. At the sale afterwards Quintus made 74 gs. (Hemming); Notary, 50 gs. (Frost); Cherub 3rd, 53 gs. (Slater); and Cherry Prince, 70 gs. (Yates). King Rufus, a red hairy calf of Mr. Robotham's (not even commended by the judges), fetched 80 gs. (Mann); and the other animals, for which there was a fair competition, ranged from 30 gs. to 50 gs.

The annual sale, at Berkeley Castle, of Ford Fitzhardinge's shorthorn stock and Berkshire pigs, on the 8th inst., drew together a large company, and there was a good demand for the best-looking animals, the better bred ones not selling so high. A handsome roan bull, of the Darlington tribe, by Colonel Kingscote's Third Duke of Clarence, fetched the top price (78 gs.), and was bought by Mr. J. G. Attwater, Wilts. Several bulls were purchased to go into Devonshire, Dorset, and Cornwall; and Mr. H. Fawcett, of Leeds, gave 51 gs. for Lord Wild Eyes 5th, now in his sixth year. Florentia 15th, a five-year-old cow, went to Mr. Burbidge, for 56 gs.; and Colonel Luttrell gave 50 gs., 42 gs., and 51 gs. respectively for Belvoir Lass, Delia, and Comely 2nd, three good in-calf heifers. The twelve bulls averaged £36 11s. 6d., and the nineteen cows and heifers £38 12s. 6d. Some young stock belonging to Earl Ducie, Sir George Jenkinson, and Captain Robinson were also sold at satisfactory prices. The pigs were greatly in demand. One young boar made 10 gs.; and the two best hilt went to Mr. Salt, of Leicester, at 11 gs. and 12½ gs. each. The sixteen averaged nearly 6½ gs.

The Clydesdale horses at Glasgow numbered fifty-four very fine specimens, several being young sires of great promise exhibited for the first time; as a whole, they were considered as good as the sixty-three shown last year. The Glasgow Society selected Mr. M'Kean's Premier for the £50 premium; deputations from many local farmers' societies attended and awarded their premiums, ranging from £40 to £60, to different stallions. Mr. P. M'Robie's black horse Chancellor, the first-prize horse at the Highland Society's Show last year, received the Clackmannan Society's £60 premium. No great sales were made, but a number of agents from Canada, the States, and the Continent were in treaty for the best specimens. Several entire horses have already been purchased and sent out to Canada by Mr. S. Beattie.

The Northumberland Society hold their show this year at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the meeting will be extended to two days. The annual show of draught stallions takes place at Hexham on April 2. The Suffolk Show is to be held at Bury; five cups are offered, as well as an additional £100 in money; and the judges are, at last, to be appointed by a sub-committee

from a list submitted by the general committee, and a judge who has acted at the Norfolk or Essex show is not to be selected.

The prize sheet of the Essex Agricultural Society is issued, and the awards amount to £1470, including the 100 gs. Haverling Park challenge cup, for the best pure-bred shorthorn, and a 50 gs. cup given by Mr. J. R. Vaizey, the president, for the best stallion to travel a district of twenty miles around Halstead every nine days during the succeeding season. £50 will also be given for the best thoroughbred stallion, conditional to travelling or being stationed in the county. Prizes of £20 value are the highest for horses and cattle, and £10 for sheep and pigs. The show will be at Halstead on June 11 and 12.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward, for the first time there, a young pianist whom we have previously had occasion to commend in high terms for her performances at last year's concert of the Royal Academy of Music, at which institution the lady referred to is a pupil. Miss Baglehole, by her playing on Saturday, again gave occasion to anticipate a prominent career for her, although the essay which she then made was somewhat over-ambitious for a player as yet little accustomed to attack extreme difficulties in the face of large audiences. Brahms' pianoforte concerto, played for the first time in England on this occasion, is a work that would alone prove his claims to be considered as a composer of remarkable powers; although in this, as in most of his important works, looseness of structure and over-prolongation are carried to excess. There are sufficient charm, however, in the adagio, impulse and character in the final rondo, together with masterly orchestral writing, to raise favourable impressions in all hearers but those who are resolved to admit no departure from established precedent. The elaborate bravura passages which abound in the pianoforte part were played by Miss Baglehole with a decision and energy that could scarcely be expected from so young a performer. She was greatly and deservedly applauded throughout the concerto and at its close. Spohr's overture to "Der Alchemist," Auber's to "Masaniello," and Haydn's symphony in D (No. 7 of the twelve grand), completed the instrumental selection. The vocalists were Misses Sophie Löwe and Catherine Penna and Herr Stockhausen.

This week's Monday Popular Concert was of very high interest, having included two grand compositions which are seldom presented for public hearing. The selection commenced with Spohr's double quartet in E minor, one of several such works, in most of which the composer has displayed some of his best thoughts under his happiest treatment. Led by Herr Joachim, in association with MM. L. Ries, Pollitzer, Ludwig, Straus, Zerbin, Piatti, and Danbert, it is needless to say that the piece was finely played. The other specialty at Monday's concert was Bach's concerto for two violins in D minor, in which Herr Joachim was seconded by M. Sainton, the accompaniments having been played by the other gentlemen named in reference to the double quartet, with the addition of Mr. Reynolds, contrabasso. The magnificent work of the old Leipzig cantor, so different in its diatonic grandeur from the melodious sweetness and chromatic elaboration of Spohr's music, was given to admiration, both in its solo and in its concerted portions. Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist, and his performances consisted of Beethoven's sonata in E flat, op. 29; and, with Herr Joachim, that for piano and violin, by the same composer, in the same key (from op. 12). Mdle. Anna Regan was the vocalist and Sir Julius Benedict the accompanist. Next Monday's concert will be for the benefit of Madame Arabella Goddard, and that of the following week (the close of the season) for the benefit of the director, Mr. Arthur Chappell.

At the seventh Oratorio Concert of the season (last week) "Israel in Egypt" was given with fine effect, particularly in the choral portions; those sublime movements "The Hailstone Chorus" and "The horse and his rider" having produced so marked an impression that their repetition would evidently have been agreeable to the majority of the audience. The solos were sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Misses E. Spiller and D'Alton, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Herr Stockhausen, and Mr. Whitney. The duet "The Lord is a man of war," powerfully sung by the two vocalists last named, was one of the principal effects of the evening.

Mr. Mapleson's preliminary announcement of arrangements for the forthcoming season of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre—to commence on April 6—states the singers already engaged to be principally those of last year, excepting Mdle. Ilma de Murska and including those favourite artists Mdles. Nilsson, Marimon, and Titiens, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini; with the addition of Mdles. Marie Roze and Carlotti Grossi; Signor Rota (tenor) and Signor Meo (bass), all first appearances. Many of the standard works of the extensive repertoire of the establishment are to be repeated; the promised novelties being Italian versions of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées" ("I Due Giornate") and Auber's, "Les Diamans de la Couronne" ("La Caterina"). In the prospectus put forth no mention is made of repetitions of several fine operas that have been identified with past seasons of Her Majesty's Theatre, Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," and Cherubini's "Medea," nor of Wagner's "Fliegende Holländer" ("L'Olandese Dannato"), produced in 1870, during the one year's management of the Drury Lane establishment by Mr. George Wood. This latter work is perhaps scarcely available in the absence of Mdle. Ilma de Murska, whose name, as already said, does not appear in the partial programme issued; which, however, promises further engagements than those already announced; so, possibly, some extension of arrangements may hereafter be made. Sir Michael Costa continues to hold the office of conductor and director of the music, and M. Sainton that of principal violin.

Mr. Ernst Pauer completed, on Monday afternoon, his very interesting series of six lectures, at the South Kensington Museum, "On the Clavecin and Pianoforte." The fine playing of Mr. Pauer has been a feature of great value throughout the course, which included illustrations of the principal composers for the instruments named from the time of Bach to the present day.

A series of "People's Concerts" has been announced to take place at the Royal Albert Hall, the lowest scale of charge being one shilling for the twelve performances, or threepence for a single concert—entitling to admission to the Picture Gallery; other places bearing higher prices. The programme of the first concert, on Tuesday, consisted of very familiar materials, chiefly part-songs and madrigals, sung by Mr. E. Land's capital glee party, including himself, Miss J. Wells, and Messrs. Baxter, Coates, and Lawler. Besides these performances for the humble classes, eighteen concerts are announced, of a more exclusive character, to comprise oratorios to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Sir Michael Costa; operatic and miscellaneous concerts, by Mr. Mapleson's company; popular concerts, under the management of Mr. Arthur Chappell; and choral perform-

ances by the newly-instituted choir of a thousand voices, directed by M. Gounod.

Mr. Ridley Prentice gave the sixth of his Monthly Popular Concerts at Brixton on Tuesday evening, when his programme was, as usual, of varied interest.

Miscellaneous concerts bid fair to be more numerous this year than ever. We have already chronicled the commencement of Mr. Henry Holmes's new series of "Musical Evenings," at the Hanover-square Rooms; and of Mr. W. Ganz's Chamber Concerts at St. George's Hall, where, on the last two occasions, that accomplished violinist Madame Camillo Urso has led the quartet performances, M. Edouard de Paris having been the pianist at last Saturday's concert.

Among the concerts of last week was that of the clever young organists, the brothers Le Jeune, and that of Madame Oswald, a pianist of merit.

The usual Passion-Week performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society is to take place (for the fortieth time) on March 27, the same work being announced for the eighth of the Oratorio Concerts on March 19.

The forthcoming season of the Philharmonic Society, to commence on Wednesday next, is to bring forward some interesting novelties—a new overture, entitled "Ajax," by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, and a violin concerto by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, being promised, besides a concerto of Bach's for stringed instruments, for the first time in England; and one of Handel's oboe concertos, Brahms's serenade for orchestra, the late Cipriani Potter's second symphony, Sir Julius Benedict's overture to "The Tempest," and Mr. Cusins's pianoforte concerto, all for the first time at these concerts.

The last Morning Ballad Concert took place on Monday, and the final evening concert was announced for Wednesday, both with attractive programmes. Mr. John Bossey may again be congratulated on the termination of a successful season—the sixth—of these popular entertainments.

Of the first performance in England of Carissimi's oratorio "Jonah," at Mr. Henry Leslie's concert, on Friday evening, we must speak next week; as of "Solomon," to be given on the same date by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and Mr. Cusins's "Gideon," announced for the first time in London on the preceding evening.

All musicians will feel greatly interested in the performance, for the first time in England, of Bach's St. John Passion Music, which is announced to take place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday morning next, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnby, to whom we are indebted for several fine performances of the same composer's better-known St. Matthew Passion Music.

Among the most interesting concerts of our musical season has for several years been that of Mr. Walter Bache, and it promises again to be so on its recurrence next Thursday; when, besides his own pianoforte performances, Liszt's "Fest-Klänge," and "Les Preludes," are to be given by a full orchestra; the former for the first time in England. The latter work was admirably performed at Mr. Bache's concert last year, and is to be repeated "by desire."

A correspondent informs us that it was not, as generally supposed, at a Philharmonic Concert in 1869 that Mdme. Norman-Néruda first appeared in England, but at a concert of the same institution some years previously, when, as a mere child, the lady violinist created a marked impression by her performance of a concerto by De Beriot.

THE THEATRES.

GLOBE.

On Saturday a new play by Mr. Albery was produced. The performance of an original comedy by so careful and skilful a dramatist always awakens a strong interest, and it attracted a large audience. Expectation was certainly kindled on the occasion, and much anxiety prevailed as to the result. The new drama is in four acts, and entitled "Forgiven." The first two acts were well received, and the second was, indeed, generally felt to be remarkably good. The author was called for, but, very judiciously, did not appear, the manager making an apology, and stating that Mr. Albery preferred waiting until the conclusion for the decision of the audience. The third act was unpleasant in its subject, and caused rather a revulsion of feeling; but it led to a fourth, which was calculated to reconcile the antagonistic sentiments that had been excited. This state of the interest is due to the conduct attributed to Lady Maude (Miss Louisa Moore), who is the daughter of Lord Dart's elder brother, and, being aristocratically connected, had expressed astonishment that Claud Redruth, a young painter (Mr. H. J. Montague), should address her as a lover. Claude had resented this conduct on the instant, and retired with an evident sense of injury. And now Lady Maude discovers that he has married a gardener's daughter, Rose Cudlipp, a simple girl, but attractive as well for her mental gifts as her personal beauty (Miss Carlotta Addison). She is anxious to make her acquaintance, and is so touched by her conversation that she is disappointed of a triumph that she had anticipated. To recover her complacency she lays a snare for the husband, whom she constantly invites to her house, and on the anniversary of his wedding purposely holds a festival at Lord Dart's, at which she solicits him to be present. At the same time she writes to Laura Cramer (Miss Nelly Harris) that she does not expect him to come, but that he will prefer on such occasion to remain at home with his wife. The infatuated man, however, cannot resist the invitation, and we find him commingling with the visitors who are assembled on Lord Dart's terrace at eventide. A friend shows him the letter written to Laura; forthwith he proceeds to accuse Maude of her treachery, and to bid her farewell for ever. Maude still desires to retain him, and wins from him a promise to stay yet a little while with the company, and to conceal her conduct from all. Anon, Rose comes in search of her husband, and has an interview with Lady Maude, entreating her not to beguile Redruth from his home. The guests now assemble on the terrace, and among them the delinquent husband. Concealing Rose behind a pillar, Maude denounces him of having abused his opportunities, and spoken to herself of love, demanding his instant and forcible expulsion from the grounds. In the fourth act we find that the lady is not so heartless as she had appeared in the third. She has taken care of Rose, and had her properly educated, so that she may be a fitting mate for a man of genius. At the proper moment her benevolent plot culminates. Redruth appears on the scene; again, after a long separation, clasps his wife to his arms, and all matters being explained, receives and bestows forgiveness. The dialogue of this play possesses the beauties, both of pathos and wit, which particularly distinguish Mr. Albery's composition, and many of the situations are remarkably touching. Its principal fault is that too much is left to be supposed between the second and third acts, and also between the third and last. The existing relations between the faithless artist and the intriguing lady are, in the third act, rudely thrust, without preparation, on the spectator, who has to take all the antecedents for granted; and in the fourth the great moral change that has passed over Maude is most abruptly announced. The plot required another act, at least. The cast of the piece was

efficient. Both Rose and the Lady Maude were skilfully impersonated; and Mr. Montague was reasonably emphatic in the more solemn passages of his love-making with both ladies. Miss Larkin, as Mrs. Creamer, an authoress, had a diverting part, which she most adequately filled, and Mr. Compton, as Paul Cudlipp, the father of the village beauty gave the fullest expression to the humour intended by the author, but his position among the characters was subordinate, and withal brief. The author duly appeared at the end of the play, and was enthusiastically received. The new drama, both in design and execution, is more ambitious than his former works, and demands for its appreciation rather more than modern audiences are qualified to render. It is a dramatic novel, and as such has high literary merits.

STRAND.

The younger Colman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" was revived on Saturday, for the purpose of affording to Mr. J. S. Clarke an opportunity of appearing as Dr. Ollapod. The play has been considerably reduced, and now acts very closely, so that it has much the effect of a modern drama, and, indeed, was mistaken for one by the gallery. The characters throughout are admirably represented. Mr. Clarke, as the military apothecary, was exceedingly rich, and perhaps presents the public with as finished a performance as was ever witnessed on the English boards. The popularity of this actor deservedly increases, and for humour he has no competitor in the modern theatre. In thus appropriating to himself the classic characters of our elder comedy, he has not only shown his judgment but a due consciousness of the talent with which he is gifted by nature, and he is in a fair way of attaining the highest honours of his profession.

QUEEN'S.

To "The Last Days of Pompeii" is now added a revival of Douglas Jerrold's famous nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. George Rignold sustains the part of William with characteristic force, and Miss Hodson, as Susan, acted with her usual pathos, grace, and vigour.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"Adrienne Lecouvreur" is well known to English playgoers as "The Tragedy Queen," and therefore Mdle. Page has enjoyed an advantage in her impersonation, and been enabled fully to justify her talents. It is one of those great parts which require exceptional ability and a favourable audience. The last scene is a test of the actress's judgment, seeing, even in the hands of Rachel, it was apt to become repulsive. Mdle. Page managed to avoid some of the shoals, without detracting from its power. The character of the Abbé was well played by M. Andrieu.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the gold medal of the institution, on the motion of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, was unanimously voted to Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., V.P., in acknowledgment of the great services which he had rendered to the life-boat cause during the past twenty years, as the chairman of the preparatory committees of the society. Rewards amounting to £165 were afterwards granted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for recent services. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Captain Croft, master of the Cormorant, of Cork; £3 to Mr. J. H. Miller, his chief officer, and £2 each to three other men, in consideration of the services of the four last-named persons in putting off from the steamer in one of its boats during a heavy sea on Jan. 1, and saving seven of the crew of the ship Ireland, of Liverpool. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2546 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The late Mrs. Fitch, of Bath, had bequeathed the institution a legacy of £500; and the late Miss Maria Knight, of Hathers, one of £100. New life-boats have recently been sent to Sunderland, Tynemouth, and Howth. The last-named boat was readily granted a free conveyance to its station by the British and Irish Steam-Packet Company. A communication was read from the Danish Life-Boat Society, containing an account of the progress which that society had made. It had now twenty-three stations provided with both life-boat and rocket life-saving apparatus, besides three with life-boats and thirteen with rocket apparatus only; and in twelve months no less than 140 lives were saved from different shipwrecks by the aid of those appliances, in addition to 240 saved by other means. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

Mrs. Lingham, of Lower Norwood, has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution, in memory of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Lingham, late of Worcester, the entire cost of the new life-boat station about to be formed by the institution at Rhosneigr, on the Anglesey coast.

The annual meeting of the institution is to take place on Monday, April 8, at the Mansion House, by the permission of the Lord Mayor—his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., having kindly promised to take the chair.

An accident happened on the South Devon Railway last Saturday. A goods train was approaching Brent station when the engine left the rails and ran down a steep embankment into a field, dragging several trucks with it. The guard and engine-driver were injured, the first seriously.

Mr. Wells, Conservative, was, on Saturday, returned member of Parliament for the borough of Wallingford, unopposed, in room of the late Mr. Stanley Vickers, who was also a Conservative; and on Monday Mr. J. Reginald Yorke, Conservative, was elected member for East Gloucestershire without opposition, the seat having been vacated by Mr. R. S. Holford (also a Conservative), who represented the county seventeen years.

When the Treasury receipts were made up on Saturday last, the financial year had three weeks longer to run. The revenue had then amounted to £68,906,839, an excess of nearly four millions and three-quarters upon the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. The Budget estimate of revenue for the last twelve months is £72,315,000. So far the expenditure has been three millions short of the income.

A return, obtained on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, shows that the total number of electors on the Parliamentary register in cities and boroughs in England and Wales is 1,250,019; in Scotland, 171,912; in Ireland, 42,025: total, 1,470,956. The total number of municipal electors in England and Wales is 925,032; in Scotland, 161,462; and in Ireland, 14,671: total, 1,101,165. The total number of county voters in England and Wales is 801,109; in Scotland, 78,919; in Ireland, 175,439: total, 1,055,467.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE LORD MAYOR WAITING FOR THE QUEEN AT TEMPLE BAR.
SEE PAGE 262.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Welcome, but thou partest a fair fray," might have been the address of the President of the French Parliament to the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness arrived in the Chamber on Monday. He came in at the end of the greatest tumult which has been witnessed in the Assembly, Right and Left raving at each other and exchanging maddening sarcasms. This is the first dramatic exhibition which the Prince has witnessed since his recovery, and the spectacle must have been tolerably sensational. We could, it is to be feared, show him nothing of the kind in his own country, and certainly in the Chamber of which he is a member such a sight would be impossible. This point I doubt not that some of the French journalists will take, and work it to our discomfiture. They will hope that the British Prince was not alarmed at a scene so unlike the pale and timid debating of his foggy island, and in that case if may be an unmixed advantage to him to have discovered that men can be in earnest about the interests of their country. He may be promised, too, that when advanced ideas shall have penetrated into the land of chalk, and the people's representatives are heard among the aristocrats, there may be, even in England, a coarse imitation of French patriotism. Well, we will wait. Meantime we shall be glad to hear that the Prince is down by the sea.

The death of Mazzini had been expected, and it cannot be called a matter of regret, for whatever influence was left to him he was certain to exert in a way unfavourable to the true interests of his country. But it is well to observe the respectful way in which the journals of England, the nation which has the least sympathy with revolutionary doctrines, have spoken of the veteran conspirator. Full justice has been done to the honesty of his intentions, to his unsullied character, to his indomitable energy and perseverance. It may be that his marvellous power of language disguised the real narrowness of his political views; but there was a loftiness of tone in all that he put forth in the way of manifesto or appeal which entirely distinguished him from all vulgar plotters. But he had to learn the statesman's one lesson. He would serve his country, and have her served, in his own way or not at all. Hence, while we place to his credit the having done much to overthrow evils, yet it is impossible to rank him among Mr. Carlyle's "Doers," save as an implacable antagonist. Italy will not be ungrateful to his memory, but will have memory that she "made herself."

One of the signs of the times is that the most tremendous and menacing demonstrations of "our own flesh and blood" are made, and nobody else takes any notice. Does the Government know, does the Parliament know; that on Sunday last, in the park, a Bill, which the Commons are considering, was held up on the end of a walking-stick by Mr. Odger, and, in the presence of a rather considerable mob, was fired by a lucifer match and consumed to ashes, in sign of defiance of Queen, Lords, Commons, Government, police, and society generally? This great and awful thing was done, and yet, not even in the House of Commons itself, was any allusion made at the next sitting. "Burned by the hands of a common hangman" used to be a sentence of doom and disgrace; but surely "burned by the hands of an uncommon sort of shoemaker" is a more degrading doom. It can hardly be supposed that Parliament will venture to go on with a measure against which the people have spoken in fire.

When our dear friend Samuel Pepys was making entries touching the preparations for the "Coronacion" (as he spells it), he was by no means in all the glory to which he afterwards attained, almost as much, I think, to our satisfaction as to his own. Still, he was coming into flower. On "Lord's Day," Feb. 3, 1660-1, he "first began to go forth in my coate and sword, as the manner now among gentlemen is." His sister Pall had come into his house, but "on the foot of a servant," and was not allowed to sit down to dinner with him and Mrs. Pepys. He was building his new staircase, the dirt from which prevented the frugal Mrs. Pepys from dressing herself to go to church on Sunday; and very great respect was being shown him by sea-captains, who stood bareheaded in his presence. And he had just beaten the monkey very cruelly, to teach his wife and sister not to let the creature go about the house. So that he was in a highly complacent state, and he set down very pious remarks. The City was preparing to receive the restored King—the most religious and gracious Charles II. On April 22 he went from the Tower to Whitehall, and Mr. Pepys was "up early, and made myself as fine as I could, and put on my velvet coat, though made half a year ago." Note, his father was a tailor, and Pepys instinctively observes everything connected with dress; this was not mere effeminacy. He was at Mr. Young's, flagmaker, Cornhill. "So glorious was the show with gold and silver that we were not able to look at it, our eyes being at last so much overcome." Deduct what Mr. Young's good wine may have done in the way of overcoming Mr. Pepys's eyes (you shall presently find that this is not a base insinuation), he was a judge of glitter and splendour, and the sight must have been fine. Next day was the "Coronacion." He was up at four, and with much ado got into the Abbey, and sat with a deal of patience till eleven, like a model sightseer. He beheld the processions; but, to his "great grief," could not see the ceremonies. Nor could he catch a medal. Mrs. Pepys was in a little gallery in Westminster Hall, and we will hope that she was in a good temper; for, after a very rough dinner, eaten with fingers, he joined his wife about six, and they went to finish the evening at Mr. Bowyer's, and mounted the leads, hoping to see fireworks; but they were not let off, "only the City had a light like a glory round it with the bonfires." Then they came back to Axe-yard, and had to drink the King's health on their knees before three great bonfires, "and I wondered to see how the ladies did tittle." It did not exactly lie in Mr. Pepys's pen to make that polite remark, for a very little further he says that he sent his wife to bed, and then went to the house of the King's yeoman of the wine-cellar, where, with Mrs. Yeoman and three other ladies, and some "gallant sparks," they drank the King's health, "and nothing else," "till one of the gentlemen fell down stark drunk, and there lay." Mr. Pepys knew better than to go home, and sought a bachelor chamber at "my Lord's;" but I regret, or rather, one ought to rejoice to add, that he was excessively ill, but at last fell asleep. He owns that if he ever was as he ought not to have been it was on that Coronacion Day; and calmly adds, "Thus the day did end with joy everywhere, and, blessed be God, I have not heard of any mischance to anybody." April 24: "Waked with my head in a sad taking, through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for, so rose and out with Mr. Creed for our morning's draught." This "pick-me-up" was taken in chocolate. Let us hope that no Mr. Pepys of the present time has been setting down, for the amusement of our posterity, anything of this kind in reference to the Thanksgiving Day.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONDUCTIVITY OF NERVES.

Dr. Wm. Rutherford, F.R.S.E., Professor of Physiology at King's College, in his eighth lecture on the Nervous System, on Tuesday week, gave a resumé of the properties peculiar to nerves, excitability or irritability, conductivity, and electromotivity, and referred to various forms of excitants or stimulants, illustrated by experiments, proceeded to consider the conductivity of nerves. The excited state is produced at one end of the nerve, and travels along from the excited part; the conditions necessary for transmission being perfect continuity of the nerve fibrils, and excitability of every part of the nerve trunk. In regard to the rate at which the excited condition travels along a nerve, Dr. Rutherford said that it was formerly believed to be immeasurable, "quick as thought" being a proverbial expression; yet all men require time to think, and some people require more time than others. He then described the apparatus termed a myograph, and the method of using it, whereby Helmholtz was enabled to determine that the rate of motion in the nerve of a frog is the ninetieth part of a second for the length of one foot. This rate, however, may vary according to the degree of excitability.

Dr. Rutherford began his ninth lecture, on Tuesday last, by describing the way in which Helmholtz and Du Bois Reymond by the myograph have ascertained that the rate of motion in the motor-nerves of the frog is 90 feet per second, and in those of man 111.1 feet per second. He then described the sensory nerves; and after referring to the rates of motion in them, given by Helmholtz and others, varying from 85.3 to 308 feet per second, he stated that he himself had found the rate to be 139.8 feet per second. These various results, he said, are probably due to differences in the instruments, and in the persons experimented upon, as well as to varying degrees of intensity of stimulation, since the greater the stimulus the faster does the excited state travel along the nerve. If we take 111 feet per second as the average movement for the motor-nerves and 140 feet for the sensory nerves, we have a very slow rate of transmission compared with that of light, 196,000 miles per second, and that of electricity, 97,500 miles per second; and a telegraphic message to America is transmitted as rapidly as a nerve message from the head to the foot. The conductivity of a nerve appears to be affected in the same way as its excitability, by heat, electricity, and defective nutrition, and most probably what increases its excitability increases its conductivity, and conversely. Dr. Rutherford next adverted to the nature of the influence which travels along a nerve; and after showing that it is not electricity (by experiments made with freezing and a ligature), he considered the two hypotheses most worthy of attention—1, a series of chemical changes analogous to those in a train of gunpowder; 2, a mode of motion, or a vibration of elastic particles; but he came to no decision on the question. The exhaustion of a nerve, he said, is produced by exciting it and by keeping its excitability at a high pitch; and the exhausted nerve is restored by rest and nutriment, and in some cases by rest alone.

MURIATIC ACID GAS.

Professor Odling, M.B., F.R.S., devoted his eighth lecture on the Alkali Manufacture, given on Thursday week, the 7th inst., to the consideration of muriatic or hydrochloric acid (a chloride of hydrogen), which is a production from sulphate of hydrogen or sulphuric acid, correlative with the production of sulphate of sodium from chloride of sodium or common salt. Muriatic acid is a heavy gas, which may be collected over mercury or by downward displacement, and ordinary muriatic acid is a solution of the gas in water. The properties of this gas were exhibited in a series of experiments, including its power of fuming in moist air, and especially in ammoniacal air, its strongly marked acid reaction, its power of extinguishing flame, and its solubility in water to the extent of 460 volumes of the gas in one volume of water. This combination, is, however, very feeble; and the gas is readily evolved by heat, or by adding any substance (such as oil of vitriol) which has great avidity for water. Of all the properties of muriatic acid its solubility in water and its acidity are the most important. The estimated quantity of salt decomposed in the United Kingdom is stated to be from 350,000 to 400,000 tons a year; and from every 58.5 parts by weight of salt decomposed, 36.5 parts of muriatic acid gas are evolved. In practice about 57.5 per cent—i.e., 230,000 tons of acid—are produced from 400,000 tons of salt; equal to 80,000,000 tons of the ordinary aqueous acid. The chief seats of our alkali manufacture are the neighbourhoods of Liverpool and Newcastle, and there the deleterious influence of the fumes upon vegetation was manifested long prior to the present great development of the manufacture. This evil is due to the solution of the muriatic acid gas in the moisture on the surface of plants. After explaining the practical difficulty in condensing this gas in the process of manufacture, and alluding to its little value, through the supply exceeding the demand, Dr. Odling said that the discharge into the air, and the consequent injury to landholders and farmers, led to legal actions and heavy damages. The erection of very high chimney-shafts were useless, and only disseminated the evil over a larger area; and of these Dr. Odling specially alluded to Muspratt's, at Newton, 406 ft. high, now pulled down; and to Tennant's at St. Rollox, near Glasgow, 460 ft. high; and Townsend's, in Glasgow, 480 ft. high, both still standing. He then described and illustrated the efficient process of condensing the gas in towers containing coke, invented by Mr. Gossage, and patented in 1836, which came gradually into use after 1851. In 1863 the late Lord Derby's Alkali Act was passed, requiring, under heavy penalties, the condensation of 95 per cent of the gas. In effecting this Gossage's towers have been very successful, and no fewer than thirty-nine such towers, from 50 ft. to 60 ft. high and 5 ft. or 6 ft. square, have been erected at Muspratt's works, at Flint; and the average escape of the gas is now estimated at less than 1 per cent. The condensation is, however, still unremunerative, and the beneficial results upon vegetation are not very apparent, which is probably due to the great susceptibility of plants to long-standing injury, and to the abundant discharge of sulphurous acid from coal smoke.

INFLUENCE OF FAULTS OF VISION ON PAINTING.—TURNER AND MULREDDY.

Mr. R. Liebreich, ophthalmic surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, began his discourse, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., by alluding to his first visit to the National Gallery, about eighteen months ago, and his astonishment, after admiring the earlier works of Turner, when he came to his later ones. This led to the question, was this great change caused by an ocular or a cerebral disturbance? This question, Mr. Liebreich said, could only be answered by a direct study of the pictures from a purely scientific and not at all from an æsthetic or artistic point of view. For this purpose he chose works which belonged to the later period, and analysed them in all their details, with regard to colour, drawing, and distribution of light and shade. After much investigation, he ascertained that the anomaly of a whole picture can be deduced from a

regularly recurring fault—viz., a vertical streakiness caused by every illuminated point having been changed into a vertical line. This elongation, generally, is in exact proportion to the brightness of the light; the more intense the light in nature, the longer the line which represents it in the picture. Thus, in Turner's earlier pictures, the disc of the sun is clearly defined, together with other details; but in the later works these are perfectly effaced by the vertical streak of light, and lines of demarcation between land and water, houses and other objects, entirely disappear, and all become a conglomeration of vertical lines. Everything that is abnormal in drawing and colouring, Mr. Liebreich said, can be thus explained. This change in Turner first became perceptible about 1831, and gave his later works their peculiar character. The vertical elongation of the diffusion began to predominate from 1833, and became exceedingly apparent from 1839. Mr. Liebreich expressed his opinion that this peculiar manner of Turner was not due to a deranged intellect, but was the result of a change in his eyes, which developed itself during the last twenty years of his life; and by the aid of optical apparatus it was shown to the audience that the appearance of the later pictures can be given to those of the earlier period. After Turner was fifty-five the crystalline lenses of his eyes became rather dim. They dispersed the light more strongly, and threw a bluish mist over illuminated objects. Later there was formed a decided opacity (that is, the beginning of cataract), which reflected the light in a vertical direction. Although it may seem hazardous (said Mr. Liebreich) to designate a period as diseased which art-critics have considered as Turner's climax, yet the two opinions are not in decided contradiction to each other. We cannot deny the legitimacy of the taste which regards what is entirely sound and healthy as commonplace, and is fascinated by that which approaches the border of disease, and even goes beyond it; and some musicians consider Beethoven's later works most interesting, although they occasionally manifest the influence of his deafness. Mr. Liebreich then explained and illustrated the structure of the eye, and the defects termed short and long sight, astigmatism, and colour-blindness, and referred to their influence upon the work of artists; more especially alluding to Mulready's painting too blue (and not too purple, as is generally supposed) in his advanced age, when his vision respecting colour had changed. If we look at his later pictures through yellow glass, the natural tints are restored, and correspond with those of his earlier works. In conclusion, Mr. Liebreich considered the remedies for abnormal vision. Dispersion of light, as in Turner's case, can be partly rectified by a kind of diaphragm with a small opening; astigmatism may be completely corrected by the use of cylindrical glasses; and anomalies in the sensation of colour may be counteracted to some extent by the use of coloured glasses. By the results of physiological investigation, said Mr. Liebreich, art-critics will often obtain an explanation of the development of the artist, and artists themselves may avoid the inward struggles and disappointments which often arise through the difference between their own perceptions and those of the majority of the public. Never will science be an impediment to the creations of genius. The lecture (which will appear in full in *Macmillan's Magazine*) was illustrated by experiments and diagrams. William Spottiswoode, Esq., LL.D., Treas. R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

ANIMAL DEMONS.

Mr. Moncreu D. Conway commenced his second lecture on Demonology, on Saturday last, with allusions to still existing serpent-worship, and adverted to legends respecting dragons and their slayers, and their connection with the myth of the sun-god and his victory over the powers of darkness. He said that ancient Roman coins bore the same emblem as our new sovereigns, only Bellerophon and the Chimæra are changed to St. George and the Dragon. This myth has been adapted to every climatic variation and moral condition. The vapour breathed out by the dying Python originated in the cloud vanquished by the sun; it is the fiery simoon sweeping over the desert; and, as the Egyptian Typho, it is the typhoon wind and the tornado. All these have been regarded as the brood of night, of dark and evil powers; and their destruction is set forth in the myths of Hercules slaying Kakus and the Hydra; Perseus killing the Gorgon, to rescue Andromeda; and St. George saving the Egyptian Princess. The serpent, Mr. Conway said, is mysterious to us and mystical to the savage mind. He was associated with the splendour and eternity of the sun. When he was endowed with wings he became the dragon, and is thus represented on the ancient Greek and Roman sarcophagus. The Semitic tribes held that it was in the form of a serpent that the spirit of evil tempted our first parents. Yet we find the brazen serpent raised up by Moses and revered in the temple till the time of Hezekiah. No doubt the identification of the serpent with Satan by Christendom was a curse upon serpent-worship, especially in Greece; and so the serpent took his place among other degraded deities. Yet even among early Christians there existed a sect termed Ophites (from *ophis*, a serpent), who got their deity from Egypt, where the genius of the sun was worshipped as a serpent, which they regarded as an emblem of the Messiah. After discussing the interpretations of the temptation in Eden, and the forms of the cherubim and seraphim, and their relation to serpent-worship, and showing how widely spread has been this superstition, Mr. Conway said, we are now prepared to see how this mighty combat between light and darkness, sun and cloud, has been spiritualised. He then alluded to various examples—Indian, Roman, Greek, and German—especially commenting on Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungen, slaying the dragon near Worms (the very name of which is suggestive), and similar contests in our own country. Various animals were formerly considered demons and regarded with superstitious terror. The howling of dogs is even now believed to foretell death, and they have been killed on this account; and black cats are constantly associated with witchcraft. The wolf was sacred to Mars in Greece and to Odin in Scandinavia; but in France it took an awful shape. Thus many animals became accursed among Christians because Pagans had held them sacred. In conclusion, Mr. Conway referred to places named after demons in this country and abroad, and then related the legends respecting the slaughter of a lind, or fiery serpent, by the lord of Sockburn, and of another monster which came out of the Weir, through the young Knight of Lambton fishing on a Sunday, which required daily the milk of nine cows, and which, after resisting many attacks, was killed by the Knight himself when he returned from the holy wars in Palestine.

Mr. Norman Lockyer will give a discourse on the results of the last Eclipse expedition at the evening meeting on Friday next, March 22—instead of Professor Tyndall, as originally announced. No lectures will be delivered in Passion and Easter weeks.

Professor A. O. Ramsay has been appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey, the position held by the late Sir Roderick Murchison.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

The Right Hon. Sir William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount and Baron Lowther, and a Baronet, died at his residence in Carlton House-terrace on the 4th inst. His Lordship was born, July 21, 1787, the eldest son of William, Viscount Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale, by Augusta, his wife, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and was the head of the great house of Lowther, of Lowther Hall, one of remote antiquity and vast possessions in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. He received his education at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1808. In that year, being then Viscount Lowther, he entered Parliament, and remained in the House of Commons, with a very short interval, to the year 1841, when he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony. Three years afterwards he succeeded to the earldom. After filling the offices of a Lord of the Admiralty, and other similar appointments, he became First Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the Duke of Wellington's Administration, 1829-30. From 1834-5 he was Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade; from 1841-6, Postmaster-General; and from February to December, 1852, Lord President of the Council. He was for many years Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, but had resigned that important position. He was also Chairman of the Metropolitan Roads Commission. His Lordship was never married, and is succeeded by his nephew, Henry Lowther, M.P. for West Cumberland, and Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, who was born March 27, 1818, and is married to Emily Susan, daughter of St. George Francis Caulfield, Esq., of Donamon, by whom he has St. George Henry, Viscount Lowther, and other issue. The portrait of the late Earl, engraved for this Number of our Journal, is drawn from a photograph by Messrs. Lewis and Tuck, of the Haymarket.

SIR F. A. DES VŒUX, BART.

Sir Frederic Assheton Des Vœux, Bart., died on the 3rd inst. He was born, 1848, the youngest son of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart., by his second wife, Lady Cecilia Paulet, daughter of Charles Ingoldesby, thirteenth Marquis of Winchester. Sir Frederic succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his half-brother, Jan. 4, 1868. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, obtaining his commission as Captain in 1870. As he was never married, the baronetcy devolves on his kinsman, grandson of the first Baronet, now Sir Henry Des Vœux, Bart., who is married, and has issue.

GENERAL THE HON. THOMAS ASHBURNHAM, C.B.

General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Foot, who died on the 3rd inst., at his residence in Park-street, was the third son of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., by Charlotte, his second wife, eldest daughter of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley. He entered the army in 1823, and shortly after proceeded to India; was in command of a brigade in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6, and took part in the battles of Ferozeshah and Sohraon. For these services he received a medal and clasp, was made a C.B., and appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. In 1857 he was in chief command of the forces in China, and returned to England the following year. He was nominated to the 82nd Regiment in 1859, and attained the full rank of General in 1868. General Ashburnham married, 1860, Adelaide Georgiana Frederica, youngest daughter of Thomas, third Lord Foley, which lady died in 1861.

THE HON. MRS. HARCOURT-VERNON.

The Hon. Mrs. Granville Harcourt-Vernon, who died on the 3rd inst., was Pyne Jessy, eldest daughter of Henry Otway, twenty-first Lord Dacre, by Pyne, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Crosbie. Her Ladyship was thus sister to the present Lord Dacre and to the Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, P.C., Speaker of the House of Commons. Her Ladyship was married, first, in 1828, to John Henry Cotterell, Esq. (who died, *vita patris*, 1834), eldest son of Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.; and, secondly, in 1845, to Granville Harcourt-Vernon, Esq. (son of the late Archbishop of York), of Grove Hall, Notts. By her first marriage Mrs. Harcourt-Vernon had two sons, the late Sir John Henry Cotterell, Bart., and the present Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, Bart.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SLADE.

The death of Lieutenant-General Marcus John Slade, Colonel of the 50th Regiment, is announced. He entered the Army in 1819, and commanded the 90th Light Infantry throughout the Kaffir war of 1846-7. For some years, as Major-General, he commanded the Midland district, and in 1859 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, which he held for the customary period of five years. On being relieved from his command in 1864 the States of the island voted him a statuette in silver of the Prince Consort, value 300 guineas; and the local militia presented him with a sword of one hundred guineas value, together with addresses of their esteem and regard. General Slade was in his sixty-ninth year.

THE REV. H. H. BEAMISH.

The Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Chaplain to the Earl of Bandon, who died recently at the Rectory, Lillingstone-Dayrell, Bucks, was born in 1795. He was the only surviving issue of S. Beamish, in holy orders, J.P., &c., of Mountbeamish, in the county of Cork, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Joshua Hamilton, Esq., brother of the Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton, M.P., the last Secretary of State in the Irish Parliament, and grandson of the first Viscount Boyle. The Rev. H. H. Beamish was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and for many years held a prominent position amongst the clergy in London, whilst Incumbent of Trinity Chapel. He is the author of "Replies to the Tracts for the Times" and other controversial works. He married twice, and leaves issue by both marriages. This family is descended from Francis Beamish, who distinguished himself during the Rebellion in Ireland of 1641, and who married Catherine, daughter of Francis Bernard, M.P., Solicitor-General in Ireland, ancestor of the Earls of Bandon.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAULMAIN.—Your problems have undergone a very careful examination, and, we regret to say—for they have evidently cost you much trouble—only one of them is found suitable for publication. That shall have early insertion.

BLINDFOLD CHESS PLAY.—Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who has attained an unrivalled celebrity by his faculty of playing chess without seeing the chess-board, is engaged to contend against me in that manner against one of the best players of the City of London Chess Club. The performance is to take place on Wednesday, March 27.

WILBRAHAM.—If you refer to that with the admirable motto, "Perseus Impunitus," we believe it has not appeared.

T. R., Durham; CRUZ DEL CAMPO; L. W. D.; CURIOSUS; J. M. M. K.; A. WOOD; TRIAL; H. G. DAVIDSON, and many others, who begin the solution of the prize problem No. 1463 by 1. B takes P (ch) are in error, and overlook one of the best points in the composition. The diagram is supposed to be of only one solution.

F. R. D.—They shall have every attention. The circumstances you mention concerning the second position would not deter us from publishing it if the idea and construction are good.

A. S., Halesowen.—Many thanks for the offer; but at the moment we are suffering from an embarras des richesses.

C. B., Riversdale.—They shall be duly examined; and we have no doubt that one, at least, will prove acceptable.

E. J. B.—1. The first move for Black in Problem 1461 is 1. Kt to Kt 7th, not 1. Kt to K 7th. 2. We have not space to answer the second question. You should buy an elementary treatise on the game.

DEU.—We do not remember to have seen the solution in question.

SEPTIMUS.—The next meeting of the Cornish Chess Association is appointed to be held in the Winter Promenade, Townsend House, Malvern, under the presidency of Lord Lytton, during the week commencing Monday, Aug. 5. All inquiries relative to the meeting should be sent to the honorary secretary, B. W. Fisher, Esq., Bredon House, Malvern.

JACK, Persian Gulf.—The selection of problems has come safely to hand. You may rely on their being carefully examined.

B. W. E.—Your well-constructed game has been marked for insertion.

O. M., Göttingen.—Received with thanks.

H. M. SAUTZEN.—The English Chess notation is too complicated for description here. You would be better off from a chess-playing friend to whom it is familiar. If you have no such friend at hand, you must fall back upon some English Chess treatise, and master the moves from that.

VIGOR.—1. By no means indispensable. 2. See the Solutions of the Knight's Tour, No. VII. in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 21. 3. Yes, there is a limit.

COLONYA.—Our old contributor's communications are always welcome. The budget just came to hand, however, is a formidable one, and will require some days' consideration. When mastered, it shall be reported on.

CRUZ DEL CAMPO.—They will always be acknowledged, if correct and if received in time for the customary list.

ZEBBIDGE.—Rules for double or four-handed chess can be got of Leuchars, opposite St. James's Church Piccadilly.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. VIII. has been received from Laura—Lady N.—Zitter—Two Heads—Hx 74—H. Stokes—Benbow—L. H. B.—R. Godfrey, Kendall—M. P.—Charles Scott—Malden—Ebury—Long Tom—Robert—Miranda—B. T.—Anna—Wm. Hughes, F.S.A.—X. L.—Wilbraham—M. E. Roebuck, Leeds—Harry Holspur—F. G. S.—Vanguard—Midas—H. B.—of Paris—Fergus—Pip—T. S.—of Ocheletun—Mir—Settle—H. R. L.—Fanny—Argus—G. R. T.—Maid Marian—Wind-or Monkey—George Tracy—Jenny—L. N.—F. L. E.—Brighton—Volunteer—M. M.—Alfred Redson—Banishes—Thomas Lucy—Katherine—Danesbury—D. Cochrane, Etwell Hospital—C. E. P.—W. G. H.—F. C. S.—Cosmopolitan—Louis—Joseph Sidebotham—R. B. O.—Miss Williams—M. L. of Eaton-square—E. and A. O.—Jennie—Oll-pod—Sim—H. T.—of Launceston—Major—G. of Paris—Civis—Mankman—Rory O'More—H. B. Driscoll—Mitro—Charles—Keppel—Newbury—A. B. C.—Rachael and Geraldine—D. W. G.—Oberon and Titania—France—T. H. Domino—Poly and Jessie—Richmond—G. of King's, Camb.—Lotus—Eater—Oxonien—is—D. D.—Manciple—F. C. S.—Bob—Henry and Mary—P. Q. R.—The Knight—Hecuba and Helena—Glaucus—B. T. E.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1462 has been received from Ernest—T. West, Canterbury—Inv.—P. B. G.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—N. B.—R. R. R.—W. H. D.—L. W. D.—Phil—Doreen—Stanley Balloch—B. A.—M. F.—Keith and Kate—G. B.—White—Paw of Edinburgh—F. R. A.—Big Ben—Omara—L. S. D.—Box and Cox—P. B.—Rupert—F. R. S.—R. A.—E. T. K.—Mentor—H. B. E.—Ferdinand and Miranda—F. R. Drew—Barney—W. Airey.

*** We can give but a small portion of the signatures received, in our present Number.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1462.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q R to K 3rd (ch)	P takes R	3. Q to Q B 7th	Any move.
2. R to K B 5th	B takes B	4. Gives mate.	

The variations are obvious.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1463.

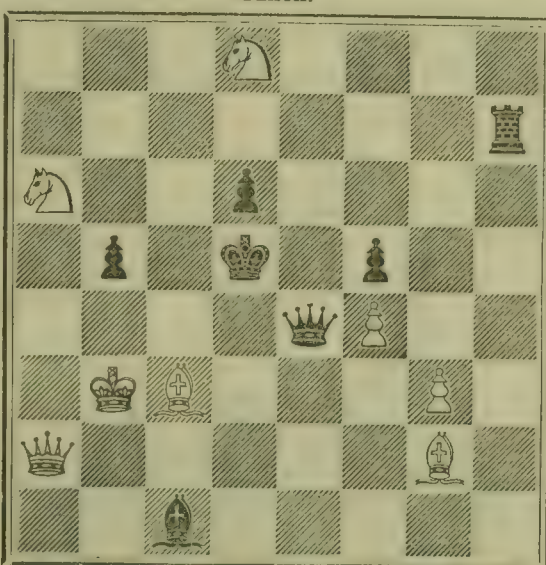
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (ch)	K takes R (ch)	3. B gives mate.	
2. Kt takes Q B P	K takes Kt, or*		

* 2. P to K 5th 13. Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1464.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A smart skirmish in the late Match by Correspondence between the Oxford (University) Club and the Cambridge (Staunton) Club.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Rev. A. H. Smith, Caius Coll., Camb.)	BLACK (Mr. C. J. Wild, Christ Church Coll., Oxon.)	WHITE (Rev. A. H. Smith, Caius Coll., Camb.)	BLACK (Mr. C. J. Wild, Christ Church Coll., Oxon.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. Q Kt to K 2nd	Castles.
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt's P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd			
This is considered better than advancing the King's Pawn; for if—			
9. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	12. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K 5th
10. Kt to K B 5th	K Kt takes P	13. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 5th
11. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	14. B takes K R P (ch)	K takes B
12. K takes Kt (ch)	K takes B		
13. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd		
14. Kt takes B	B to K 3rd		
15. Kt takes P	&c., &c.		
But a new move for White, suggested by Mr. Winsor, B B to K Kt 5th, is entitled to consideration.			
8.	Q to K B 3rd		
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd		

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following slight Affair, between Mr. Lord and another powerful Player, is recorded for the sake of a novel move in the defence.—(Aix's Kt's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. Q to K 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	8. K to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
P to Q 4th looks a much stronger move.			
9. Kt takes P	Kt to Kt 6th	10. Q takes Q (ch)	B takes Q
11. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes R	12. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
13. Kt takes R	P to Q Kt 3rd	14. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
15. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	16. Kt to B 3rd	B takes Kt
and wins.			

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Dowager Marchioness de Preaulx (Catherine Félicité Ambrosini Rouillé de Boissy) having died intestate and possessed of personal property in England, letters of administration of her effects were administered to in London, under £12,000.

The will of James Stansfeld, Esq., J.P., late of Moorlands, Halifax, was proved in London, on the 1st inst., by his son, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., P.C., the acting executor, power being reserved to the testator's daughter, Miss Maria Stansfeld, the executrix, to prove hereafter. The personal estate was sworn under £70,000. The testator died Jan. 29 last, aged eighty. The will is very brief, and the testator has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, amongst his six surviving children.

The will of Joseph Pease, Esq., formerly M.P. for South Durham, who died on the 8th ult., aged seventy-two, was proved at Durham on the 9th inst., by his sons, the executors, and the personalty estimated for probate duty under £350,000. All his annual and other subscriptions, whether for meetings, schools, or other religious or charitable institutions under the management of the Society of Friends, to which he was a subscriber, to be continued, free of legacy duty, for twelve months after his decease. He bequeaths to the Friends' School at Ackworth, near Pontefract; the Friends' North of England School for Agriculture at Great Ayton, near Stokesley; and the Friends' School at Brookfield, near Wigton, Cumberland, each £200. The Friends' School at Rawdon, near Leeds; the Friends' School at Brookfield, Ireland; the Friends' School at Sibford, Oxford; the Friends' School at Sidcot, near Weston-super-Mare; the Friends' School at Penketh, near Warrington; and the Friends' School at Croydon, Surrey, £100 each. The British and Foreign Bible Society, London, £100; the Religious Tract Society, London, £25; and the Darlington Preparative Meeting of the Society of Friends, £200 annually. He has left several small legacies to relatives and friends; and a year's wages to each of his servants. To his trustees he bequeaths large sums, to be variously invested.

The will of Miss Mary Anne Lowry, of Durrhill House, Carlisle, was proved in that city, on the 14th ult., by her sister, Eliza Lowry, and Edwin Hough, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix has left her mansion and furniture to her said sister Eliza, besides other property. She has devised certain real estates to the most Reverend Louis Gorris, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Porto de Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, absolutely. She bequeaths £200 to the Catholic School at Carlisle; £200 to the Carlisle Dispensary, and £100 to the Carlisle House of Recovery for providing free beds in that institution; all free of duty. The testatrix by her will, dated December, 1865, bequeathed the surplus residue of her property to the English College at Rome; but she states that, "in consequence of Rome having been taken by force of arms from the Pope its Sovereign, and the Minister of Victor Emmanuel having begun to confiscate the religious houses at Rome, and also private property," she has revoked the said bequest, and has bequeathed the surplus residue to be divided into three parts. 1. To the Catholic Bishop of Hexham, for the building of a new Catholic church at Carlisle. 2. To the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris and in London. 3. To the Rev. Thomas Drinkwater, of Dring, £1000 free, and the remainder of the third division to Philip John Canning Howard, to go along with the estate of Corby Castle, devised to him.

The will of Henry Fothergill Chorley, Esq., late of 13 Eaton-place, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £45,000 personalty. Amongst the bequests are the following:—£600 to build a life-boat, to be named the John Rutter Chorley; an annuity of £200 to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Dickens; to his friend Charles Dickens, of Gad's Hill-place, £50 for a ring, in memory of one greatly helped by him; to Michael Costa £50 for a ring.

The will and codicil of Henry Hardstaff, Esq., late of Hache Court, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, has been proved in the principal registry by his widow, Elizabeth Hardstaff, the sole executrix; the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. Testator gives to his wife a legacy of £600, the deer, live and dead stock, wines, &c., absolutely; the mansion, parks, &c., of Hache Court, with the plate, furniture, &c., for her life; to his daughters by his first wife, legacies; and the residue to trustees, upon trust for his wife for her life, subject to an annuity to the widow of the late William Oakes, Esq.; and after her death to be divided amongst his children by her. Besides the property in Somerset, testator was possessed of a mansion at Shirland and freehold property in Derbyshire.

The will of the Right Rev. Henry Constantine Huxtable, Lord Bishop of Mauritius, was proved in London under a nominal sum; that of the Rev. W. Braithwaite, of Jersey, under £40,000; that of Edmund Yorke, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, under £30,000; that of Dixon Clapham, Esq., of 9, St. Mary Abbott-terrace, Kensington, under £30,000; that of Thomas Shutt Atkins, Esq., of 11, Oxford-square, Hyde Park, under £16,000; and that of Joseph Gillott, of Edgbaston, and The Grove, Stanmore, was proved at Birmingham, under £250,000 personalty, and a copy is now deposited in the London Court of Probate.

Prince Alamayu, the son of the late King Theodore, who for nearly four years has been under the guardianship of Captain Speedy, was intrusted, on the 4th inst., to the care of the Rev. Jex Blake, Principal of Cheltenham College.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will commence on Tuesday, May 21 at the London University, Burlington-gardens; the medical inspection being held on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

It has been notified from the War Office that a sum of £2000, given by Government for the gold crown and chalice taken at Magdala, will be distributed among the troops, as in the case of the proceeds realised by the sale of other property captured at that place. The next of kin of deceased soldiers are not entitled to participate in this distribution.

There was a great fire at Nottingham on Saturday night when the hosiery factory of Messrs. Morley was destroyed together with a great part of the stock and much valuable machinery. A fire broke out in a block of buildings in Victoria-street, Manchester, on Sunday, and damage was done to the amount of £6000.

Captain the Hon. J. Colborne has patented the "Lilliputian Regiment," which consists of miniature soldiers moulded in lead, which fit into tin slides; each of these again fit into each other. Thus the battalion can form sections, half companies, companies, or line. The exact position of every company is laid down on a chart, on which a variety of manoeuvres are traced; thus every volunteer can become his own commanding officer, and have a field in his own room. The words of command are also given. A frame for exemplifying "skirmishing order" is attached. Mr. Cross, Chancery-lane, is the publisher.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: WHAT WAS SEEN FROM A WINDOW.
SEE PAGE 262.



THANKSGIVING DAY: CHILDREN OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL VIEWING THE PROCESSION.



ROASTING AN OX AT WINDSOR.
SEE PAGE 262.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There has been more than a flavour of nationalities in several of the recent discussions in the House of Commons, and it seemed as if gentlemen were indulging in rehearsals of Home-Rule debates; for there have occurred dissertations on grievances Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, and conducted in such a sense that, in the course of one of the last of them, Mr. Gladstone felt constrained to state, with a certain sternness, that he could not consent to have what he called "the divisible fund of the time of the House" cut into fragments and dispensed in that form to national sections of our representative assembly, and not the less because, in such a subdivision, nothing would be left for England. To descend to particulars, let it be said that on the night which was devoted to the Scotch Education Bill, over-the-border M.P.s had ample opportunity of developing their individual qualities. And be it noted that Mr. Trevelyan, who by "superior agility" got the first hearing on the bill, showed marked improvement in his elocution. He always was pointed and vigorous; but he generally spoke as if his ideas came too fast for his words, though his enunciation was rapid enough. But now he managed to give breadth and roundness to his sentences, and there were a fulness and richness about them which suggested ideas of a recent study of the writings of Macaulay. With the benefit of his father's experience for matter, his uncle's example for style, and his own not inconsiderable ability and acquirements, this hon. gentleman must always address the House with singular advantages; and he never did so better, or so well, as on this occasion. The intervention of Mr. Auberon Herbert with an abstract amendment on education generally, in effect setting forth a principle which the House, by an immense majority, had sent packing a few days before, was a special instance of a certain faculty in him illustrative of a saying the end of which is "where angels fear to tread." On an occasion when a promise that the Scotch Education Bill should have ample discussion was being fulfilled, he took on himself to stop the proceeding for nearly an hour in his forcible-feeble way and in that sing-song tone and that head-wagging gesture which are characteristic of him, he set forth platitudes as if they were "divine philosophy," and altogether so irritated people who had come to hear other people talk common-sense on matters which they understood, that in a subsequent part of the night, when on another subject he presented himself, he received so much obstruction and inarticulate reproof as it is to be hoped will be salutary for him in the future. Beyond a speech from Dr. Lyon Playfair, which was not remarkable, inasmuch as in its breadth of sentiment, illustration, objection, suggestion, argument, style, and delivery it was akin to and in common with those he always delivers, the features of this Scotch debate were not salient. Here as well as anywhere, and perhaps most fitly, a word may be said about another Scotch debate—viz., that in which Sir David Wedderburn's complaint of inattention in the House to Scottish business was dealt with. In the outset, it seemed as if the discussion had been discounted, inasmuch as, so far as the Session has gone, half the grievance had been dispersed, and besides, there was the fact of the motion being nearly two years old, it having been counted out when originally brought forward. What was notable was the desire of certain Irish members, of whom Mr. Pim was the fussy representative, to mix up Irish legislative grievance in the inquiry which was sought for in regard to Scotch business; and nothing could, apparently, be more genuine, while at the same time it was amusing, than the way in which Sir Robert Anstruther expressed his horror of mixing the Irish element with that of his country. The unreality of the discussion was early exemplified by the state of the House; for when the great oracle Mr. McLaren was dogmatically putting things into their proper places, there was not one single occupant on the Opposition benches, and about a dozen on the other side. Thus it came about that, though the Scotch members alone have force enough to keep a House, they did not do so, and collapse for want of a quorum duly took place exactly at the moment that Mr. McFie uttered his first sentence. In fact, this gentleman is getting on towards a right to be called "the hero of a hundred counts."

Very rare are Welsh debates proper in the House; but when they do occur there is generally a full development of national characteristics, which it is not necessary too curiously to define. But in that which recently took place on the question whether county-court judges should not be able to speak and understand the Welsh language, there was, perhaps, no very strong exhibition of distinguishing peculiarities; there were no flashes of fiery Fluellenism, no obstinate adherence to opinion and even prejudice, and the advocates of the motion seemed to give up half their contention for it. As to Mr. Osborne Morgan, who introduced it, he was probably slightly reticent from an unconscious professional instinct; and though Mr. Richard was sledge-hammerish as usual, he hardly insisted on English being made subsidiary to Welsh in this particular matter, but might have been taken to suggest that some concession should be made until the time arrived when all Welsh people should understand the general language of the United Kingdom. Perhaps the most Welsh in his sentiments was Mr. Bruce, and evidently he gave all the satisfaction which was needed when he urged the adoption of Mr. Hanbury-Tracy's amendment, that Welsh-speaking Judges should be preferred only without narrowing the limit of selection, thus affirming the principle that an inferior Judge should not be appointed on the mere merit of Welsh-speaking.

Apart from and beyond the admirable reply of Mr. Cardwell, who seems every day to increase in his power of managing his case, when he is speaking as War Minister, there were one or two notable features in the unusually full-dress debate on the Army Estimates which took place on Monday. One sets aside the elaborate hypercriticisms of Lord Elcho, which are made so much to sound as to suggest hollowness, and other more or less cognate antagonistic developments, to details of the proposed plan of Army organisation, and passes on to a singular enunciation of Mr. Jacob Bright. No doubt his elocution is but a washy imitation of that of his great brother, and as a speaker he is more epice than masculine, yet on this occasion he hit the ultra-Liberal and economy-professing Ministry very hard, and he made his points very effectively. But probably his strictures did not strike so sharply as those of Mr. Pease, who, from his usual position just behind the Prime Minister, uttered cognate sentiments to those of Mr. Jacob Bright, in a stern and earnest tone, which, coming from a gentleman generally so mild and placable and so friendly to the Ministry, must have had about them an *Et tu, Brute* effect on those to whom they were addressed. Both those speeches, for their keenness of thrust, contrasted wonderfully with the great lumbering, prepared reproaches, revivings—what you will—of Mr. Vernon Harcourt. The worst of it was that most people, while listening, must have discovered that they had heard something like all that was said before, even to the stilted, slow-going epigrams, and may have recollected a certain series of letters on the subjects now discussed which have appeared in a leading journal, latterly in very obscure and unfindable parts of that public print, and which were regularly replied to in its most patent columns.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday week the Bank of Ireland Charter Amendment Bill was read the second time; and the Public Parks (Ireland) Bill, and the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill were passed through Committee. In reply to a complaint from the Earl of Malmesbury as to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Act for regulating the traffic in the metropolis (30th and 31st Vict.) was enforced, the Earl of Morley maintained that the Act had been very beneficial, and not such a dead letter as the noble Earl assumed. Lord Northbrook stated, in the course of a discussion on the state of the Irish militia, that the training last year had been eminently satisfactory. The recruiting in the present year would, it was expected, bring up the force to its full authorised strength.

In the course of the proceedings yesterday week Lord Kimberley explained the relations between the Colonial Office and the Cape Colony; and Lord Granville, being interrogated by the Earl of Lauderdale, stated that the steamers called the Midland and the Great Northern had been detained in the Mersey because they were supposed to be intended for the use of the Cuban insurgents. The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Monday the House, on the motion of Lord Cowper, appointed a Select Committee to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Commons to consider the subject of metropolitan tramways. The Poor-Law Loans Bill was read the second time, and the Bank of Ireland Charter Amendment Bill was passed through Committee. Lord Dufferin said that the Government did not intend to propose any measure for reducing the number of poor-law unions in Ireland.

The Public Parks (Ireland) Bill and the Poor-Law Loans Bill were, on Tuesday, advanced a stage; and the Duke of Somerset obtained the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expenditure upon Alderney harbour. The noble Duke, recognising the fact that the harbour is in the main a failure, suggested that, by a modification and diminution of its proportions, it may be made a useful situation for the disembarkation of troops, if such a step should ever be deemed necessary.

Their Lordships were occupied during the greater part of their sitting on Thursday with the consideration of the Earl of Shaftesbury's bill relating to the ecclesiastical courts and registries, one of the chief objects of which was to substitute salaries for fees in the payment of the officers employed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday week the Attorney-General stated that the Government would prosecute the Tichborne claimant, but said he could not give any information on a question of the gravest importance—whether any persons other than the claimant would be prosecuted. The motion for the second reading of the Scotch Education Bill led to a protracted debate, opened by Mr. Auberon Herbert with an amendment aimed against the employment of school rates, directly or indirectly, for religious teaching. Ultimately, the second reading was carried by a majority of 238 to 6.

The first business which came before the House yesterday week was Mr. O. Morgan's complaint of the appointment of Mr. Homersham Cox as Judge of the Mid Wales County Court, on the ground that that learned gentleman did not understand the Welsh language; and this subject occupied the House some time. In the result, Mr. Bruce, on the part of the Government, offered no opposition to the motion of the hon. member for Denbighshire, which passed without a division. The question of the appointment of the Rev. W. W. Harvey to the rectory of Ewelme led to even a still more animated debate, which at times presented elements of excitement. Our military situation in Japan was discussed between Mr. S. Aytoun and Lord Enfield; but no other members were induced to take part in the debate. The House afterwards took up the consideration of the Parks Bill in Committee.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. Macfie, Mr. K. Huggessen said the Government had received no information, except that contained in the newspapers, as to certain utterances which it was thought expedient to suppress of a member of the Government of Canada with regard to the connection between the mother country and the colony. Further, he should not have thought it expedient to contradict a rumour which was so absurd as to carry its own contradiction. Mr. W. Johnston then inquired whether there was any foundation for the statement that her Majesty's ship Rosario had shelled and destroyed the village in the island of Mukapu, in which resided the natives who murdered Bishop Patteson; to which Lord Enfield replied that he had made inquiries, both at the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, and could not find any information received by either department of the report referred to. After the other inquiries on the paper had been answered, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and resumed the debate on Mr. Holms's motion to reduce the number of men by 20,000. Lord Elcho opened the discussion, and was followed by several other hon. members. On a division Mr. Holms's amendment was negatived by 234 to 63. Mr. Muntz next moved a second amendment, that the vote be reduced by 10,000 men. This was defeated by 216 to 67, and the vote was then agreed to, as was also the vote of £5,238,000 for the pay and allowances of the men, after a motion to strike out £15,736, the cost of Army agencies, had been negatived by 87 to 43.

The conduct of Scotch business formed the subject of discussion on Tuesday. The subject was introduced by Sir D. Wedderburn, and an amendment by Mr. Pim sought to extend the consideration to Irish business as well. Mr. Gladstone, alluding to the arrears of English business and the impossibility of dividing the time at the disposal of the Government on any principle of nationalities, thought the question should be included in a general inquiry into the business of the House by a Committee. The subject gradually languished, and ended in a count-out—the first this Session.

Mr. McLagan's Fires Bill was, on Wednesday, read the second time. The bill introduced by Mr. Cave to authorise an inquiry into the collapse of the Albert and European Assurance Companies was read the second time, debate on its provisions being reserved for a subsequent stage. Mr. Salt moved the second reading of the Public Worship Facilities Bill. An animated debate followed, but eventually the second reading of the bill was carried by 122 votes against 93. Mr. Magniac's bill to provide for the payment of magistrates' clerks by salaries instead of fees was "talked out."

In this House on Thursday, in reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone said he had received no official information respecting the answer of the American Government to Earl Granville's Note on the subject of the Washington Treaty and the Alabama Claims; but he believed that the despatch in question arrived that morning in London, and was now in the hands of the American Minister at this Court. Beyond that he had no communication to make to the House on the subject. The House having gone into Committee upon the Ballot Bill, there was considerable discussion upon the various clauses and amendments proposed during the remainder of the night.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The magnificent weather with which the Croydon meeting was favoured last week fully made up for the bad fortune of the last fixture, which suffered two postponements on account of frost. The attendance was enormous; but, in spite of the attraction of £1500 added money, the sport cannot be said to have been good. Indeed, the only race of interest was the United Kingdom Grand Handicap Steeplechase, to which £500 was added. Even this was considerably spoilt by the forthcoming Grand National, as Harvester, Casse Tête, Saucebox, and one or two others were reserved for the great Liverpool event. Jealousy (11st.) was a good deal fancied by Mr. Studd; but a fall extinguished her chance, and her performance altogether did not give much encouragement to the backers of Despatch. Increasing years have at length told on The Doctor (12st.), who has lost all that fine speed which enabled him to run The Colonel to a head over the Aintree course two years ago; and Silvermere (11st. 11lb.) did Mr. Brayley no credit. Indeed, Fleuriste (11st. 5lb.) was the only one that could get near Footman (11st. 11lb.), and even she was beaten easily.

The Grand Military and Rugby Hunt Steeplechases took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Charleville, who ran somewhat prominently in the great race at Croydon, secured the Gold Cup, and Chorister was successful in the Rugby Open Handicap Steeplechase; but the sport on the whole was decidedly tame and uninteresting, and the same may be said of the West Somerset (Crewkerne) fixture, which was brought off on the same days.

John Kitchanar, who was remarkable for being the lightest jockey that ever got into a saddle, died last week. In 1810 he rode a race at Ascot, when his bodily weight was only 35 lb. The Chester Cup, which he won on Red Deer, in 1814, was his principal victory in England; but in France he has been very successful of late years, securing the Oaks and Grand Prix on two occasions and the Derby once.

Last week coursing men journeyed from Ashdown to Lancashire to assist at the Southport Champion meeting, which is almost the last important gathering of the season. The Scarisbrick Cup obtained the large entry of ninety-eight; but the quality of the competitors was scarcely up to the average, and Blarney, who was made a strong favourite for the event, succumbed in her very first course, being well beaten by Kitty Stables. Warwickshire Lass won three courses in capital style, but was beaten by Merry Maid in the third ties; and Liberty, after showing her fine speed, was put out by Master Furlong in the fifth ties. The latter, a son of Master M'Fadden and Poor Cripple, was then defeated by Speculation, by King Death—Lively Mary, in the final spin. Blarney won a couple of courses in the Southport Stakes, but then fell lame, and had to be drawn; and Agnes, by Resolution—My Mary, beat Silver Stream, by Saladin—Belle of Southport, in the deciding course. The weather was all that could be desired during the four days, and hares, though somewhat scarce, ran well, and afforded some excellent trials.

The doings of the rival University crews are now exciting the greatest interest. The Cambridge men arrived at Putney on Thursday week, and their opponents were only two days later. The Light Blues were greatly fancied on their arrival in town; but public opinion has lately been turning strongly in favour of Oxford, and a very fast trial over the whole course, which the eight accomplished on Monday, has produced such an impression that at the time of writing the betting is about even. There is a great diversity of opinion as to Mr. Houblon's stroke, which is rather short and snatchy; and we must confess that we do not like to see a man weighing little over 10 st. in such an important position. Still, though the style of the Cambridge men is far more finished, there is no doubt that the Oxford boat travels very fast, and another week's practice may work wonders in getting the men together. We may mention that the professional watermen swear by Oxford almost to a man, while amateur oarsmen generally seem to fancy Cambridge. The names and weights of the crews are appended:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.	OXFORD.	st. lb.
1. J. B. Close, jun., First Trin.	11 3	1. J. A. Ormsby, Lincoln	10 13
2. C. W. Benson, Third Trinity	11 4	2. F. E. Armitstead, Exeter	11 4½
3. E. M. Robinson, Christ's	11 13	3. F. E. H. Payne, St. John's	12 10
4. E. A. A. Spencer, Second Trin.	12 6	4. A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	12 2
5. J. S. Read, First Trinity	12 7	5. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13 4
6. J. B. Close, sen., First Trinity	11 11	6. R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke	12 7
7. E. S. L. Randolph, Third Trin.	11 11	7. R. Lesley, Pembroke	12 2
8. J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's	12 5	8. T. H. A. Houblon, Christ	10 5½
(stroke)	12 5	Church (stroke)	10 5½
C. H. Roberts, Jesus (cox.)	6 7	F. H. Hall, Corpus (cox.)	8 0

The first spring meeting of the London Athletic Club took place, at Lillie Bridge, on Saturday last. The chief features of the afternoon were the fine form shown by Messrs. Stirling and Johnstone. The former, who will be remembered as the famous Cambridge hurdle-jumper, won the hurdle handicap, though conceding long starts to nearly all his opponents; and the latter carried off the 100-yards handicap from scratch. Both gentlemen are likely to run at the forthcoming Champion Meeting. The inter-University sports take place at Lillie Bridge on Friday next. The contest for the odd event should be very close, though Oxford will, probably, just win. As far as we can judge, the one-mile, three-mile, and hammer are "certainties" for the Dark Blue; Cambridge cannot lose the 100-yards and quarter, and the other four events must be set down as doubtful.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge cricket match will take place at Lord's on June 24.

The Henley Regatta has been fixed for Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21. A silver cup, value 25 g., will be offered as a presentation prize for competition by four-oar crews not carrying a coxswain.

Mrs. William Grey lectured, on Monday, at Halifax, on the general principles of education and their application to the education of women.

The Consul-General of the United States has received reports from all the Consuls in the United Kingdom, showing the amount contributed in each consular district for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago and forest fires. The sum total amounts to £162,363.

Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., who possesses the Ashford Estate, in the county of Galway, has purchased the estate of the late Thomas Elwood, adjoining the former property, at a cost of £13,900. The estate includes the town of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

An order was, yesterday week, made by Vice-Chancellor Wickens, for the compulsory winding up of the Incorporated Victuallers' Tea and Coffee Company (Limited); and on Saturday the Master of the Rolls made orders for winding up the Towns Drainage and Sewage Utilisation Company and the Tramway Railway Company of Great Britain.

After retiring some years from business, Mr. White, carpet warehouseman, of Watling-street, was obliged, by the death of his partner, to return, when the affairs of the firm were found so complicated as to necessitate liquidation. There was no opposition, and the application to the Bankruptcy Court was granted.

FINE ARTS.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION GALLERY.

This gallery, at 39B, Old Bond-street, was originated, as its name imports, to help to supply the place of the defunct institution in Pall-mall. Since its establishment, however, other and ample accommodation has been provided for the exhibition of works by British artists. The committee of the New British Institution have therefore wisely and liberally resolved, in order to retain the superior character of their collections necessary to the success of a small exhibition, to invite contributions from foreigners as well as native artists of distinction. The result is that many of the best works in the "fifth exhibition of cabinet pictures," just opened, are foreign, and a more appropriate designation would now be "The British and Foreign Gallery." The Flemish school (which above all the Continental schools excels in the technicalities of art) being particularly well represented, the juxtaposition of select examples of masters of that school with English productions, generally by rising artists, is highly instructive. In this way, too, the gallery acquires a *raison d'être* entitling it to public recognition. The present collection is decidedly the best which has been brought together; a high level of merit is maintained more uniformly, even above and below "the line."

Besides the English and Flemish pictures there are a few fine works of the French school, but the most remarkable picture is by one of the ablest of the small band of Spanish artists, who, with Fortuny, and while working with him at Rome, have so rapidly acquired a brilliant European reputation. We allude to "El Santo-oleo" (63), by Yimenez-y-Aranda, better known simply as Yimenez. The treatment of the picture has a depth of feeling and intensity of pathos which we have not seen in any work of the painter's rivals; while the colouring, though distinguished by the beauty and "preciousness" to which this new school owes much of its celebrity, is appropriately sober and harmonised to a sad key of grey, the pervading tone being undisturbed by flippant handling or forced effects. The subject is an aged priest, preceded by an acolyte, pressing in all haste along a village road, bearing the holy oil to administer extreme unction to some dying person. The relative who conducts him carries the lantern used at the ceremony, and eyes the old priest with a most pitiful expression of anxiety. Children, with half-awed curiosity, follow; and, as the melancholy little procession passes, the labourer returning home pauses with reverentially-bowed head; a mother with her babe casts a look of wistful sympathy, and even a lover turns from his mistress with something of abashed thoughtfulness. The story is told with marvellous truth and force, and in language of rare art. Altogether, the picture is one of the best efforts of the school whence it emanates.

At the head of the room is a large original and daring picture by Van Lierus, giving a poetic idea of "The First Sail," which will probably surprise the modern shipbuilder or navigator. As in other works by this artist, the subject afforded scope for a display of the nude, of which M. Van Lierus has availed himself with more than his usual success. The flesh-painting is softer in the modelling and mellow in the colouring than, for example, in the well-known "Lady Godiva." The picture represents a naked boy and girl—conventional savages of the golden age—on a raft floating on a lake. The boy lies on his back, with his paddle fixed, watching with surprise a rose drift away that has fallen from the raft, while the girl stands erect, with head thrown back, delighted at the discovery of the motion imparted to the raft by the wind, as it fills out the drapery she holds aloft, and which, descending beneath her feet, forms the "first sail." Although the youthful, slender figures are entirely nude, the treatment and sentiment are perfectly pure. The Dutch artist, De Haas, a pupil of Troyon, is now unsurpassed as a cattle-painter. Nothing could excel in daylight brilliance, vigour of impasto, and descriptiveness of handling, his "Morning on the Dunes." M. Schampheeler is a painter who deserves to be better known in this country. His execution is singularly manly and broad, and his mastery ranges over a wide variety of subjects, effects, and colouring. Admirably true to nature is his pastoral landscape, suffused with a mellow afternoon glow (159); and equally so his river-side view (75), with a cloudy sky and a gleam of watery sunlight breaking along the horizon. The sky in the latter is the finest study of meteorological effect we have seen for a long while. Van Luppen, another Belgian landscape painter, who has already made his mark in this gallery, is represented in a rather large landscape not quite up to the high level of former works. Two of the most artistic works in the collection are contributed by M. von Thoren, a German artist long resident in Paris; one "A Night in Southern Hungary" (62), with two horsemen relieved against a very felicitously-expressed effect of moonlight seen through haze; the other (66) an autumnal sunset, with the sun veiled by thin cloud, a woman driving home a cow, and the landscape dimly suggested with genuine poetic sentiment. Two of the leading Belgian architectural painters send important examples—M. van Moer, a view (39) of the Court of Lions in the Alhambra, seen through one of the arched corridors, which, being in shade, contrasts with the sun-lighted court—a picture of high artistic quality; and M. Stroobant, a "View at Huy, on the Meuse" (162)—very effective in the rendering of texture and light and shade, but a little crude in the sky. We may add that M. van Moer's view in the Alhambra is valuable as being taken before the recent so-called restoration.

Returning to the foreign figure-pictures, there is an example (rather large for him) of De Yonghe (16), with all his finished workmanship, representing a lady complacently examining the effect of her toilette in a hand-glass, and regarded with equal satisfaction by her maid. By the French painter Piot there is a picture of a Roman girl (113), noble in character, and painted in a rich deep tone. Other high-class pictures are Koller's "Faust and Marguerite" (56), a modified repetition on a reduced scale of the same subject, if we remember rightly; and Coomans's engraved picture, "The First Reproof" (73). By Dell'Acqua, one of the first decorative painters of the day, there is an elegantly treated picture of a lady in Venetian costume of the sixteenth century giving a lesson in dancing to her child: the lady is unexceptionable, but the child is less happy. The same artist, also sends two small female studies (27 and 28) in Oriental costumes, which are admirable in colour. M. van der Ouderaa, a young Belgian painter of great promise (winner of the grand prix de Rome), contributes a careful and interesting picture of Albert Durer sketching in the port of Antwerp, overlooked by patrons whose portraits may be recognised in the master's works. By D. Col there are some noteworthy small humorous pictures, as for example, the "Profound Politicians" (19) and "An Amiable Neighbour" (33).

Here we must pause, reserving the English pictures for future notice.

RECENT PICTURE SALES.

The enormously-augmented prices, which water-colour drawings by favourite deceased English masters, and fine foreign pictures have realised in recent auctions are well worth

noting. On Saturday last, for example, were sold at Christie's the pictures and drawings collected by Mr. F. R. Leyland, together with a number of small drawings by William Hunt, painted for the late Mr. Robert Wade; and we quote the prices at which a few of the most important items were knocked down:—By David Cox—"The Terrace, Haddon Hall," 350 gs.; "Bettws-y-Coed Church," in a magnificent landscape, the gem of Mr. Leyland's collection, reached the high price of 2000 gs. By De Wint—"A cornfield, with waggon and figures, Lincoln," 490 gs. By J. F. Lewis—"Greeting in the Desert," 270 gs. By Turner—"Llangollen," engraved in the "England and Wales" series, 700 gs.; "Saltash" and "Harlech," both engraved in the same series, 900 gs.; "St. Michael's Mount," also engraved in the same series, 550 gs.; "The Lake of Albano," engraved in the "Keepsake," 500 gs.; "Le Havre," engraved in the same, 380 gs.; "A Swiss Pass," 620 gs. The prices realised for the drawings of William Hunt were not less remarkable, considering their diminutive size, as witness the following:—"Quinces, plums, and blackberries," 335 gs.; "Muscat grapes, peaches, raspberries, and currants," 270 gs.; "A mossy bank, with primroses and a bird's nest," 315 gs.; "A group of apples on a bank with ivy," 230 gs.; "Plums—greengages—peach, and Muscat grapes," 325 gs.; "Purple and white grapes and a sprig of holly," 265 gs.; "A group of roses in a jar," only 11 in. by 9 in., 500 gs.; and "May blossoms and a chaffinch's nest," 270 gs.

The prices which pictures by French and other Continental painters fetch at Paris are still more extraordinary. On a recent visit to the French capital we satisfied ourselves of the fact, incredible as it may appear, that the war and sieges gave but a temporary check to the arts. The idea everywhere entertained that the calamities which befel France would cheapen her art-treasures seems to have created a demand which more than compensated for other necessarily adverse influences; and certainly it is that good French as well as other foreign pictures now fetch higher prices than ever. The following are a few particulars of a recent sale at the Hôtel Drouot:—Decamps—"Le Chenil," £944; "Intérieur de Cour en Italie," £880; "Chercheurs de Truffes," £604. Rosa Bonheur—"Pâturage," £480. Delacroix—"Arabs en Voyage," £1220; and two pictures with only single figures, £680 and £564. M. Diaz—"La Fin d'un Beau Jour," £384. Meissonier—"Jeune Homme Lisant," £923; "Jeune Homme à l'Étude," £1048. T. Rousseau—"Bouquet d'Arbres," £1160. Troyon—"Le Passage du Bac," £1312; "Animaux au Pâturage," £1180; "Le Qué," £1008. At another recent sale, at the same rooms, a Decamps was knocked down for £2060, two A. Scheffers for £1400 and £1600; and Leopold Robert's famous picture, "Les Pêcheurs de l'Adriatique," for no less than £3320. Five per cent payable by the purchasers in France have to be added to these large prices. At the recent sale in London of the collection, chiefly by Belgian artists, which formed the exhibition at the Flemish Gallery, the prices were correspondingly high; but we have not space to give the separate items.

A purchase has been made for the British Museum of the statue of a young man, undraped, represented in the act of binding a fillet round his head. This was discovered in the theatre at Vaison, the ancient Vasio, in France. There seems no reason to doubt that it is a copy of the famous Diadumenos of Polykleitos, the companion statue to that still more celebrated figure of the Doryphorus, or spear-bearer, which is referred to as the canon of Polykleitos. Another type of the same subject, purchased from the Farnese Palace at Rome, has been for some time in the Sculpture Gallery.

The Art-Union of London announces that the first prize in the next annual distribution will be the life-size marble statue, "The Wood Nymph," a very graceful composition by Mr. Birch of a girl caressing a fawn and deer, for which the sculptor was awarded a premium of £600 in a competition invited by this art-union. We noticed the statue on its exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. The list of prizes will also include two cameos cut for the society by Mr. Ronca; bronze copies of the Towneley vase; bronze tazzas; silver medals of Etty; chromoliths of "Bellagio, Como;" and parian busts of Princess Louise. We have already reviewed the capital set of eight line-engravings which are issued to subscribers of the year; the subjects, which relate to the sea and coast scenery, are from works by David Cox, Copley Fielding, and Samuel Prout. Mr. Birch's statue and the whole of the prizes and publications of the Art-Union are on view at the society's rooms, 444, West Strand.

"A WINDY DAY."

This fine-art illustration is from a water-colour drawing by Mr. E. M. Wimperis, a rising young painter, whose works reveal considerable observation and love of nature, regulated by pictorial instinct and taste in composition. Both the scene and effect represented are of a refreshing, exhilarating nature. Fancying oneself on the foreground eminence—somewhere, we suppose, on the Surrey hills—one may almost feel the breeze, scented with thyme and wild flowers, which sways the gorse, bends the shrubs, sends the arms of the old mill a-whirling, and drives the rounded folds of cloud athwart the azure, modelled in grand masses by sunlight and gloom, dissolving near at hand in rain, and casting their soft shadows over the far-off distance; while to all this animation and variety a foil is furnished in the long level repose of lines which mark the recession of the weald away to the dim horizon. The drawing was in the Winter Exhibition of the Society of British Artists.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Thomas George Baring, second Lord Northbrook, who proceeds to India forthwith as the successor of Lord Mayo in his Viceregal office, is the elder son of Francis, the first Lord Northbrook (who was better known by his former name of Sir Francis Baring, and was for many years a member of the Melbourne and Russell Administrations, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and first Lord of the Admiralty). He was born in the year 1826. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir George Grey. He is a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a second class in the school of Literæ Humaniores in 1846. He entered Parliament in 1857 as member for Falmouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest down to his accession to the Peerage in 1866. He was a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in 1857-8, Under-Secretary for War for a short time in 1861, Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1864-6, and Secretary to the Admiralty in the latter year. He was reappointed to the Under-Secretaryship to the War Department on the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power. His Lordship married a daughter of the late Mr. Henry C. Sturt, of Critchill, and Lady Charlotte Sturt; she died in 1867.

Lord Northbrook was entertained by the Mayor of Winchester, Mr. R. P. Forder, at a handsome banquet in that town on Saturday evening, with a party of 150 gentlemen, to congratulate him, as a Hampshire man, on his recent appoint-

ment. Viscount Templeton, Mr. Grant-Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, Sir George Grey, Mr. G. S. Lefevre, General McDougall, and Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, with Sir Erskine Perry and the Rev. Canon Kingsley, were among those present. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, Lord Northbrook alluded to the high merits and the lamented death of Lord Mayo. He quoted the Queen's Proclamation issued at the time when the government of India was transferred to the Crown from the East India Company. Her Majesty then declared that she wished for no territorial extension of her dominions, and would not encroach on others, but would respect the rights of native princes. She would care for the welfare of her Indian subjects as for her other subjects. All should enjoy the equal protection of law; none should be favoured, none molested or disquieted, for their religious belief. The men of every race and creed should be freely admitted to the public service. In the inheritance of land, and in other matters, the law should be framed with regard to the ancient customs of India. These were the principles, said Lord Northbrook, which he should endeavour to carry out as a servant of the Crown. He had learnt, from serving in the Indian Department, the difference between Eastern and Western civilisation, and the danger of being carried away by English ideas, when dealing with such a different country and people. The task now before him would indeed be difficult, were he not assisted by able administrators who had a full knowledge of India, and by the magnificent civil and military service of India, which was second to none in the world.

On Wednesday last, a private entertainment was given to Lord Northbrook by his friends in London, at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. He is to be entertained next Monday by the Mayor of Portsmouth, at a public banquet in that town. The portrait of Lord Northbrook is from a photograph by Messrs. Caldesi and Co., of Pall-mall East.

THE MURDER OF LORD MAYO.

The Indian mail has brought letters and papers from Calcutta to the 17th ult., full of the grievous narrative of the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, the late Governor-General, which took place at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, on the 8th, under circumstances already known to all readers in this country. The account published in the official gazette of Calcutta, and that written by Major Burne, private secretary to the Viceroy, with the report of Major-General Donald Stewart, superintendent of the penal settlement at Port Blair, and the evidence of the staff surgeons, are in substantial agreement with the statements received by telegraph, which have been given in this Journal. It seems that the Viceroy, with Lady Mayo and his staff, came to the Andamans in the steam-frigate Glasgow, landing at Port Blair in the forenoon of the 8th ult. After inspecting the convict establishments on Ross Island, the barracks, hospitals, and other public buildings, Lord Mayo went across to Viper Island. This station is in the inner harbour, about five miles from Ross, and here are detained about 1300 convicts, including all those who are received from India with the character of being desperate men, and all who, by their bad conduct during their residence in the settlement, have been proved deserving of specially rigorous treatment. His Excellency was here, as on Ross Island, closely attended by a guard of native infantry and police. Having made an inspection of the gaol and other arrangements, the Viceroy next went to Chatham, a station on a small island dividing the inner from the outer harbour. His Excellency wished, before leaving the Andamans, to go up Mount Harriet, a hill 1116 ft. high, above the landing pier at that part of the harbour called Hopetown. Mount Harriet had been recommended for the site of a health station for the Bengal troops. Its scenery is picturesque, and Lady Mayo, with some of the party, was to go up the hill next morning. Her Ladyship meantime remained at the house of the superintendent. About five o'clock, when the inspection of Chatham Island was done, Lord Mayo proposed to cross over to Hopetown and ascend Mount Harriet, as it would not be dark till half-past six. He went there accordingly, with General Stewart and the other gentlemen, walked to the top of the hill, rested ten minutes, and then came down to the landing-place. The sun had set, and it was now quite dark, so that torch-bearers were sent before to light the way. There were forty or fifty convicts, drawn up under their overseers, not far from the pier. These were men selected by General Stewart to serve as bearers for Lady Mayo's party going up Mount Harriet next day. The pier—a narrow one, with steep stone sides, projecting into shallow water—led to the boat which was to convey Lord Mayo to the frigate in the harbour. The line of convicts had been passed; General Stewart had stopped to give orders to an overseer, and the Viceroy had walked one third the length of the pier, preceded by two torch-bearers, and a few paces in advance of the rest of the party, when a man jumped on him from behind and stabbed his Excellency over the left shoulder, and a second time under the right shoulder-blade, before anyone could interpose. The assassin was at once knocked down by the guard and people in attendance, and but for the interference of the officers would probably have been killed. There is no consistent account to show how the man made his way to the Viceroy, but it is thought he was lying concealed behind some large boulders. Major Burne and the Viceroy's Jemadar were a few paces from the Viceroy; Colonel Jervois, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Allen somewhat behind; and the police and petty officers of the station in flank and rear. Lord Mayo on being struck moved forward and staggered over the side of the jetty. It is not certain whether he fell into the water or jumped into it, but he either quickly raised himself or alighted on his feet, and stood for a few seconds, till he was assisted up and placed on a truck close by. The only words he uttered after the blow were "I'm hit!" or words of similar sound; and the only movement he made after being placed on the truck was a convulsive motion forwards. It is probable that he expired then, but the precise moment of his death is not ascertained. He was at once carried on board the launch. Every effort was made to stanch the flow of blood from the wound on the top of the shoulder, and to keep up the circulation by rubbing the extremities, but to no purpose, as the Viceroy was dead before the steam-launch reached the Glasgow. His body is on its way home to this country, with his widow and his two brothers, by the Suez Canal route.

On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Queen has approved of the grant of a pension of £100 per annum on the Civil List to the widow of the late Mark Lemon, in recognition of her husband's literary services.

Mr. Richard Pigott, proprietor of the *Irishman*, was on Wednesday released from Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, after having undergone four months' imprisonment for contempt of Court. Mr. Pigott, who was entertained at a breakfast by the amnesty leaders, was presented with an address in which it was declared that a different rule applied to the liberties of Irishmen and Englishmen.



THANKSGIVING DAY: HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD OVER ST. PAUL'S.



LANTERNS FOR THE ILLUMINATION OF ST. PAUL'S—SEE PAGE 262.



"A WINDY DAY," BY E. M. WIMPERIS.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LORD NORTHBROOK, THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.
SEE PAGE 271.



VIPER ISLAND, ANDAMAN ISLANDS.
SEE PAGE 271.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society on Thursday week—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair—in the course of the ordinary business of the society, the proposed changes in the officers and council of the society for the ensuing year were announced. Dr. Debus, F.R.S., then read a paper "On the Reduction of Ethyllic Oxalate by Sodium Amalgam." In 1864 Dr. Friedlander described as the result of this reaction the production of the sodium salt of a new acid, which he named glycolic acid. Although the author has carefully repeated Dr. Friedlander's experiments, and varied the details of the process in different ways, he has been unable to obtain glycolic acid, the only acids formed being glycolic and tartaric. A comparison of the crystalline form of a specimen of sodium glycolate prepared by Friedlander with that of sodium glycolate would seem to indicate that it is identical with the latter. Two other papers were also read; one "On Metastannic Acid and the Detection and Estimation of Tin," by A. H. Allen, F.C.S.; and the other, "Note on the Quantity of Cesium contained in the Water of the Hot Springs found in Wheel Clifford," by Colonel Philip Yorke, F.R.S., from which it appears that a gallon of this water contains 26 grs. of lithium chloride and one million parts 1.7 of cesium chloride, or more than ten times as much of the latter as the Dürkheim water, in which, it will be remembered, that element was first detected by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860.

The Princess of Wales has presented 20 grs. to the Gentlewoman's Self-Help Institute Bessborough-gardens.

Mr. Herrmann, the well-known wizard of the Egyptian Hall, gave, on Monday evening, a special séance, when several new and startling illusions were introduced.

On Wednesday afternoon the Aurora (28) screw-frigate—Captain B. S. Pickard—left Plymouth Sound for Gibraltar and Malta, and while beating out of the Sound, under sail, against a contrary wind, ran on the St. Nicholas reef. Assistance was immediately sent, and at the rising of the tide she was towed off.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, at the United Service Institution, London, on Thursday week. His Royal Highness said three county associations, twenty-nine colonial, and one Irish had joined them. Wimbledon camp will be open on Saturday, July 6, and ready for volunteers on the 8th.—Lord Truro presided, on Saturday, at a meeting of the commanding officers of metropolitan volunteer corps, at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, when a statement was made as to the disposal of forces for the Easter Monday Review, and the respective accommodation of Brighton and Lewes was carefully discussed. The report having been adopted, resolutions were agreed to urging upon the volunteers the duty of conducting themselves like good soldiers whenever in uniform, and calling on the Government to issue certain requirements necessary to ensure the efficiency of the force.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Lambeth School of Art was made by Canon Gregory, at the school, Miller's-lane, Upper Kennington-lane. Miss Agnes Schenk was awarded the gold medal for design for lace, and also received the Prince of Wales's scholarship of £25. The silver medalists were Miss Alice Purkess, for a head from life; Mr. Arthur Barlow, for a model from the antique; and Mr. Tom Hunt, for a life study. There were seven bronze medals and numerous other prizes, including books, money, and several useful articles. Canon Gregory, before the presentation, which took up a good deal of time, sketched the eighteen years' history of the academy, from its modest origin, with which he was personally connected, to its present handsome, useful, and large proportions. Mr. Tom Taylor, after the distribution, recited an address upon art, taking for his leading theme the street decorations of the recent Thanksgiving Day.

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